'Ombudsman' organisation fights for the rights of the little man

wanted husbands do not need to

Confederation leader Vetter, retired Commissioner of the Armed Forces Heye as employ either a lawyer or a cyanide bottle. All that is required is a cry of angulal in the middle of the night, loud enough to awaken the neighbours.

The effect can be heightened by placing a carving knife on the kitchen table. This will not be overlooked by the police when they arrive and will be useful as exhibit number one when the husband's case comes up.

Little help for the poor man to tell the court he was fast asleep at the time - his wife's accusation, "the brute tried to stab me" will be convincing enough. The out-come for the husband who has outlived his usefulness is inevitable - the doors of a mental hospital will close behind him

This is perhaps an extreme example of divorce à l'allemande, but there is a grain of truth in it. Such a situation is quite feasible with the law as it stands at

Till Burger, a Munich lawyer, has thrown light on this unjust state of affairs. According to the Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht, a citizens' defence league or onbudsman institution, numerous people are incarcerated in this country's mental hospitals, who, even in the opinion of doctors, do not belong there.

Bürgerhüfe Zuflucht has offices in Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt and Hamburg. It has 500 members, including President Gustav Heinemann, Trades Union

well as prominent doctors, lawyers, educationists, scientists, men of the Church and politicians from the SPD, PDP and

The aim of the organisation is to fight for the rights of those who have been wronged. Whenever the little man finds other little men ganging up on him or the faceless might of bureaucracy threatening him Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht comes to the

Till Burger, Professor Thomas Ellwein and Erich Reigrotzki, speaking to jour-nalists in Frankfurt, said that in recent years the organisation had scored many

It has chiefly been of aid to prisoners or people detained in mental hospitals. Till Burger said: "There are enough injustices in our society to drive every one of us to the barricades. But there is a prevailing mood of apathy."

Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht does not see it as its main aim to help out financially or with good advice in the individual case. Professor Ellwein said: "This would just mean sweeping the dirt under the carpet. It is our job to sweep the wrongdoings of officialdom out into the open so that shortcomings are there for all to see,"

Ellwein gave as an example of how easy it is to get into a mental institution, and how hard to get out, the case of a man who was wounded in the war and suffered recurrent headaches as a result. He became hooked on pain-relieving tablets.

He was sent to the Social Welfare office where a discrepancy was found in his pension papers. This was just a pretext. Two bullies were awaiting the warwounded man. He was taken into custo-

He was committed to a mental hospital where he had to share a room with sixty mentally sick people.

All this happened legally. The Social Welfare office had obtained a court order against the man. He was given a course of treatment to get him off drugs. This ended after three months. After a year the man was still incarcerated and tried to commit suicide.

All the time relatives were trying to see justice done, but not until they took the case to Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht were the doors of the mental home opened for this unfortunate old soldier.

A leading physician at the home said: had no idea why this man was kept here so long. The authorities who had him sent here in the first place should have seen to it that he was released, but they did not lift a finger."

One grievance that is often brought to the attention of the Federal Republic ombudsman organisation is the problem of maintenance payments, a very vicious circle. A number of men called upon to pay maintenance fall behind, they are hounded by the law and thrown in prison, which is the last place on earth

The man has made a brave de pull himself together and get him mburg, 23 July 1970 order. But before he could save to mburg, 23 July 1970 few Marks for his children the Frank Year - No. 432 - By air authorities presented the first bill.

He could not pay and was the ail. There he is earning nothing onger he spends inside, the chances are of making a decent! meet his commitments.

Meanwhile his debts are mount present they stand at 30,000 Man still the authorities try to hound and have him thrown back in pine.

Lawyer Till Burger said: "It

the debts in easy instalments.

Till Burger said: "We exercise # and take care that we are not own ed by complainants and people to take a shot in the dark part. IN THIS ISSUE speaking.

where they are likely to earn ceasary money. Our typical example: Casual la B... is almost illiterate, lie had children by his wife who is now do from him and has disappeared. To:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

West Berlin crucial in Bonn-Moscow talks

Lawyer Till Burger said: "The mediaeval methods of dealing to debtor. He is accused and personnel manched to be guilty of duty with regarding the reget of the Four-Power talks on Berlin, enance payments a man must first his conceals a package of demands based financial position to be able to pay Moscow on the Potsdam Agreement. He is not in such a position of authorities will not allow him the sould the Soviet Union consider a treaty such a position.

"We have decided that it is the boot was on the other foot. We are bringing charges against the burger bringing charges against the burger bringing charges against the burger who has been persecuting this use of derelication of his duty as a publications of recent date and also of derelication of his duty as a publications to the Potsdam Agreement vant."

Now Ringerhillfe Zuflucht is take the Soviet Union bases its argument on a ing to secure the final release of the Soviet Union bases its argument on a and give him a start, so that he are of the Western half of the city.

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assbinder and Verhoeven iven up Berlin Film Festival EDICINE -Nuremberg conference

discusses the secrets of againg OUR WORLD Youth airs views on the

countries.

theme of youth and sex

intervention in some form or

has since emphatically been denied

Kieler Nachrichten

The latest Soviet formula is that West Berlin is a separate and special political unit within the sphere of GDR territory. This is to say that the Federal Republic is to have no rights of sovereignity or political functions there.

In the light of past events the Soviet demands on the status of West Berlin arising from this are: —

1) that political visits by the Federal President are to cease. 2) that full sessions of the Bundestag are

no longer to be held in West Berlin. 3) that the number of Federal government officials based in the city is so reduced that the only departments represented are those essential for economic, technical and transport links,

4) and that the only Bundestag committees meeting in the city are those dealing with links built up.

It is safe to assume that these four points will be made at the talks. It remains only to be seen whether the Soviet demands can be talked down on one point or the other.

The second package of demands relates to the situation in West Berlin and the presence of organisations that the Soviet Union considers to be contrary to the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement regarding revanchism (i.e. the furtherance of territorial demands) and the renaissance of trouble spots involving the risk

This would include: -1) a ban on NPD conferences, Moscow considering the National Democrats to be



Chancellor Willy Brandt drove to Schöneberg Town Hall for talks with Social Democratic regional and parliamentary executive and SPD Senators immediately he arrived in Berlin on 8 July. The purpose of the talks, it was reported, was to discuss with Berlin Social Democrats the progress the government has so far made in its andeavours to ensure peace in Europe and outline Berlin's position in Bonn's efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension with Moscow. Chancellor Brandt, the SPD chairman (left), State Secretary Egon Bahr (right) and Berlin's governing Mayor Klaus Schütz at the meeting in Schöneberg Town Hall.

ganisations in West Berlin.
3) gradual phase-out of Allied intelli-

gence services of all kinds, which are considered to represent interference with 4) and neutralisation of the propaganda effect emanating from West Berlin.

These points will probably also arise and here too it remains to be seen what is jettisoned. But there can be no doubt as to the direction towards which Soviet considerations tend,

It will take a compromise on these points to bring about a compromise on formal safeguards for links already built up. What Moscow might have to offer is: —

1) an authority (in which the GDR yould have to participate) on the access

Soviet grand design, which is reality in-

and first and foremost its oil by means of

routes to and from West Berlin that would be responsible for supervising the provisions of an agreement on access. 2) simplification of control procedures

on routes to and from the city, 3) an undertaking to settle conflict by negotiation and not by interference with

West Berlin's access routes to the West, 4) facilities for West Berliners to visit the Eastern sector on the same basis as citizens of the Federal Republic,

5) and the right for the Federal Republic to represent West Berlin in respect of trade and cultural agreements. .

Moscow will not abandon in writing the possibility of bringing pressure to bear on West Berlin until a number of cardinal points are settled,

One of these is that satisfactory safeguards for West Berlin can only be provided on the basis of general recognition of the status quo in Europe, that is to say, acceptance of post-war frontiers. volves gaining control of the Arab world

For tactical reasons obviously the word recognition" is not at present being used. The Four-Power talks have probably only continued because the Federal government, represented by State Secretary Bahr, has shown readiness in Moscow to accept demands for acceptance of the frontiers of Poland and the GDR.

Point Three of the Bahr paper, dealing with frontiers in Europe, is considered in Moscow to be binding in its present form. em coastline of the Mediterranean and On this point no further changes are

Foreign Minister Scheel can at best aim at improvements in the sense of the latest discussions, in Bonn by means of the preamble and additional points.

Substantial progress in the Four-Power talks on Berlin cannot be expected before Bonn has signed an acceptance of existing frontiers; the most that can be hoped for is an indication that there might be pro-

As the Federal government has also Continued on page 2

Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung fur deutschland

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U.K.-Advertisement-Office -10 Cannon Street London, E.C. 4 Tel. 01-2363716

For Financial Advertising: Throgmorton Publications Limited 30 Finsbury Square London, B.C. 2 Tel. 91 -628 4050

For Subscriptions Seymour Press Brixion Road 334 London, S.W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444 ver night the war in the Far East has been replaced by the crisis in the diddle East as the predominant topic for discussion and White House problem Americans fear Soviet advances in the Mediterranean This sudden about-turn can mainly be

ributed to the surprisingly grave note sident Nixon sounded in his televised Nixon administration, it is stressed, will do everything to prevent the following two possibilities from materialising: -1) sion with a number of commenaton on the conflict between Israel and Following the President a number of official and semi-official White House and implistration spokesmen, the latest being linder Section 1 military balance of power between Israel and the Arab countries and, 2) prevention of any change in the strategic, political and economic status quo in the Eastern Meditong Under-Secretary Sisco, have made ablic a far more alarming judgement of

erranean that is endangered.

This second consideration now stands in the forefront of all efforts. For a while this went so far that a minimiser of people either hoped or feared has Mr Nixon had already decided on

Late enough, Washington has now come to the conclusion that Moscow's increasing military aid to Nasser and, to a far lesser extent, to a number of other Arab countries has evidently been given with far more in mind than support for Nasser or assistance in weakening Israel. Weakening or defeat of Israel would, as

Washington is considering direct mi-participation but the situation is considered to be serious and the lit were, be a mere by-product of the

political friendship pacts and military , it remains to be seen whether Moscow would be satisfied with the Eastern half of the Arab and oil world. Wooing of

Libya and Algeria, far from unsuccessful, would rather seem to indicate that the fluence to all countries along the southtransform it into a Soviet sea. The only point at issue is exactly what

Washington proposes to do in the situation. On the one hand President Nixon is aiming at ending the Vietnam conflict, Vietnam being more than weary of the war. On the other there is the threat of a new and far more ominous conflict in a part of the world in which the United States, together with Western Europe and Japan, has an absolutely vital interest,



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Franz Josef Strauss – the nation's saviour!

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bundestag experts invited to accompany Scheel to Moscow



Prior to the proposed negotations in Moscow on the conclusion of an agreement on renunciation of the use of force Foreign Minister Walter Scheel intends to make up a delegation, inviting the parliamentary parties (rather than individuals) to put specialists at his dis-

According to Herr Scheel the same procedure was adopted when Konrad Adenauer visited Moscow in 1955. These specialists are more or less to enjoy the status of observers.

Walter Scheel intends to submit a final report on the whole complex of Federal Republic-Soviet negotiations to the Cabinet before the end of the month. His report will be based on the Bahr paper, so called after State Secretary Egon Bahr who in the course of the last few months has conducted several rounds of preliminary talks in Moscow.

The Minister has consulted legal experts to ensure that the guidelines of the Bahr paper are constitutional and has no intention of wiping out what Egon Bahr has achieved in the course of preliminary talks. The two Foreign Ministers are, however, to negotiate further.

No date has yet been set for the opening of negotiations and they will de-finitely not be commenced in the immediate future. Herr Schoel would like to discuss the entire complex with leading partiamentarians beforehand.

mittee, chairman Gerhard Schöder, one-time Christian Democratic Foreign Minister, is also to be consulted. At the same time as these discussions are in progress in Bonn the government is to compare last minute notes with the Alli-

Chancellor Willy Brandt hopes, as he commented in Bonn, that the Soviet Union will appreciate the need to postpone the commencement of negotiations. In view of the major significance of the subject Moscow, he felt, must surely realise that the date was less important. Herr Brandt denied rumours that President Pompidou of France had, in the course of his recent visit to Bonn, advised him to slow down a little the pace of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The aim of negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, whom Herr Scheel does not intend to ask when he would like negotiations to commence until after concluding talks in Bonn, is, the Foreign Minister stated, the consolidation of relations between the two countries on the basis of non-aggression.

This, Walter Scheel noted, also means the integrity and inviolability of all states and frontiers, though agreements reached with third parties are to remain valid.

He emphasised that this was particularly important in respect of the 1954 Paris and London treaties with the Western Allies. The German people's right to self-determination would be unaffected.

Herr Scheel expressed the hope that the Pour-power talks in Berlin will result in the close links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic being safeguarded and Berlin's international position, in-cluding the rights of the Federal government, remaining undisputed.

The aims and methods of policy towards the Eastern Bloc have, Scheol stressed been described by this country's allies as a necessary part of European efforts to safeguard peace and bring about a relaxation of tension.

Asked what concessions could be expected from the Soviet Union in the course of negotiations Chancellor Brandt commented that this issue must be discussed in the course of negotiations. The sized of the persent of bluck the basis of whether or not both sides make their contribution to peace.

Following finalisation of the treaty draft the Foreign Minister is to inform the Cabinet of the text before signing. Asked whether Bonn and Moscow might not differently interpret the treaty, Herr Scheel countered that the interpretation made by the Opposition was of no great

Chancellor Brandt expressly emphasised that the government has not proposed any form of cooperation with the Oppos-

Now that the two sides have come closer to reaching agreement on funda-

mental issues in the course of the last round of talks in Bonn, negotiations be-tween this country and Poland on the conclusion of a treaty renouncing the use of force are to begin in Warsaw on 21

Foreign Minister Scheel does not, however, expect agreement to be reached all that soon on recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier. The return of Germans from Poland is also to be discussed in

At present Bonn has no intention of engaging in talks with Prague on the same topic. This is only to be considered when negotiations with Moscow and Warsaw have reached an advanced stage. Willy Brandt is said to have favoured taking time over the whole business.

The Federal government has been most interested, the Chancellor declared, to note the Warsaw Pact countries' reply to Nato's Rome offer of talks on mutual troop reduction in Europe.

He did, however, feel that there was little point in a third round of talks with East Berlin if it were again merely to be a matter of the two sides meeting one another face to face. Careful preparations must precede any third encounter.

Here too, then, the Chancellor is obviously in no hurry. Foreign Minister Scheel reiterated that relations between the two parts of Germany must be different in nature from those with other

(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1970)

Bonn-Moscow talks

Continued from page 1

already taken a positive stand on the recent proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries on a European security conference there remains only one way in which it can lend the Berlin talks as-

The government can but sign in Moscow and then make Bundestag ratification dependent on an agreement being reached on West Berlin.

Refusal to sign the agreement on re-nunciation of the use of force, which has been drawn up in respect of fundamental details in the course of genuine and detailed negotiations between Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minster Gromyko, would probably be the end of the Berlin talks. The ball is in this country's court,

Heinz Lathe (Kinier Nachrichten, 13 July 1970)

Vietnam and Mid-Nixon's main headaches

In the next few months he Nixon will have his hands fall with the war in South-East Art in the Middle East and the the make at least some progress in the gic arms limitation talks with &

intervention in Cambodia. The la is said to hope that Hanoi has gray nature of America's strategic outli

It remains to be seen whether tion in the second crisis spot, and Canal, in such glaring colours?

Did he want to divert an American public by conjuring with arch words have come from the Free an apocalytic nuclear future white Democrata and the Social Democrata about the dangers lurking in the reaction to the Christian Social Union.

Or did he want to remind his an interpretation of the conference in Nuremberg.

Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, speak-politics can be reduced to a similar to be the local PDP party in Munich, ula: the nuclear glants must be to be the local PDP party in Munich, cuse the nuclear glants must be to be the local PDP party in Munich, ula: the nuclear glants must be to be the local PDP party in Munich, cused the CSU leader, Franz Josef trauss, of being "obsessed with power" in making attacks on the SPD-PDP gov—

(Frankfurier Allgament)

(Frankfurier Allgament)

PUBLISHER

Friedrich Reinecke

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ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHE

Ollo Heinx

Advertising-rates Bal. 16. 1.

Printed by

Hamburg-Blackeness

MASS MAILINGS, Inc.
540 West 24th Street
New York, M.Y. 1901

Brtl's position as chairman of the party Bayaria was re-confirmed. The party The German Thull direct all their efforts" against the SU, the FDP's "main antagonist".

The SPD executive committee spokesin Jochen Schulz came to the contion that what Strauss had said at the party conference in Nuremberg wed that Strauss "no longer wanted to taken seriously on the international

idulz said that Strauss when making mpersons between the Bahr paper and the policy suggestions he might like to mind himself of the tall orders made by Heter Remedie

Friedrich Remedie Verlag Gall

23, Schoene Aussicht, Haubert St. Schoene Aussicht Haubert St. Schoene Haubert St. Haubert St. Haubert St. Schoene Haubert St. Schoene Haubert St. Haubert St. Schoene Haubert St. Ha

e best service the Brandt government build render to our Patherland" would e to resign. The question is does Strauss simply

can to create the right atmosphere for dection battle with a challenge such as or does he really intend to steer his The this course.

There was sample proof that the Christ-m Socialists are not lacking in self-infidence at their Party conference on 5 ly. Altervish it was not their fault that COUNTY I was not their fault that CDU/CSU had to take the Opposition diss in the Bundestag.

POLITICS Strauss dons

the cloak of 'kingmaker'

432 - 23 July 1970

nuclear superpower, the Soviet like ince the local government elections.

Our Washington corresponder on 14 June there has been a strange that foreign policy problems a face in the government coalition about shadow domestic issues as first question of new elections. It would white House is concerned in the been reasonable to suppose that the weeks and months.

White House is concerned in the green reasonable to suppose that the weeks and months.

It is worth noting that neither the prostion was keener on the idea of new problem was a point of the services of it has no candidate problem was keener on the idea of new problem was keener on the idea of new problem was a problem was a problem was a problem was a problem was keener on the idea of new problem was a problem was

This and other considerations armits of CSU leader Franz Josef Straussed to have decided him in factor the Party's Nuremberg conference that

SPD and FDP react munists will respond to such strongly to Strauss in Nuremberg

Earlier this year when speaking of the group of supporters that the CDU had found it was said in the Bayernkurier: "The role of attentive watchman over Federal Republic interests which the CSU with Franz Josef Strauss as its leader has always fulfilled has naturally found sup-

port outside Bayaria." Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who was given a rousing welcome as head of the CSU's sister Party by members of the Christian Social Union as the conference in Nuremberg's Meistersinger-Halle, spoke — as did Strauss — of the CDU/CSU once again taking up the govern-

ment benches. But Kiesinger put a different stress on the role of Bavaria in this future government from Strauss. He stated that wherever the position of the CDU/CSU was strengthened in provincial assembly

in anyone's mind that a convincing vic-

tory for the CSU at the regional assembly

elections in the autumn would not only strengthen the position of the CSU in

Bavaria but would also firmly fix the

extent of the Party's influence on the-

policies pursued by the CDU in Bonn.
He called the Christian Socialists the

provincial party with a responsibility to the whole of the Federal Republic. He

As long ago as 1968 Strauss wrote in

And Franz Josef Strauss left no doubt elections and local government elections the parties had moved a step nearer to this goal.

The rousing applause for Klesinger may have surprised many spectators. He is, after all, the first CDU chairman to have lost a general election.

Although his prestige may have re-ceived a boost at the most recent provincial assembly elections his fate at the head of the party should have been seal-

said that they wanted to preserve and further expand the significance of Bavaria and make it a stabilising element in the overall policies of the Federal Republic. We have only to think of the situation in 1966, When Ludwig Erhard was at the end of his tether Klesinger came to power and to a certain extent he had to thank the CSU party paper Bayernkurier that the CSU represented a political stand-point that had found "many supporters" in the whole of the Federal Republic. Franz Josef Strauss for his support. Once again the CSU leader is a force to be reckoned with. Although he is scarcely a candidate for the chancellorship he has an

important role to play as kingmaker. On whom will his favour fall? Gerhard Stoltenberg is no longer among

the pretenders to the throne. Helmut Kohl recently made an unmistakable claim for the throne and already some younger party members have come out in support of him, But there is some doubt to whether the Prime Minister of the Federal state of the Rhineland-Palatinate. will receive the backing of Franz, Josef. Strauss. Not to mention Gerhard

In the CSU leader's book a man of the stature of Rainer Barzel would be the most appropriate for the job. In his attacks on the government coalition he has not pulled his punches.

The net result of all this is that the ranks of the Opposition parties are not so

united as it may appear to many outsiders.

There can certainly be no talk of a unified stategy and that means that Brandt's government will, for the time being, be spared a political trial of strength.

It does also mean that Franz Josef Strauss' tactics are not without an element of risk. Certainly the line he is taking may lure some right-wing supporters of the Free Democrats to his camp and may also glean a part of the NPD

It was not without good reason that Strauss attempted to make his Party a collective movement of all conservative forces "to come to the rescue of the

In the long run, however, his Party will lose some of its credibility if it constantly suggests developments that are not immented. This could easily lead to suspicions that the Party had overestimated its own power.

In addition to this there is the fact that the CDU is steering more to the right than it ever has in the past. Whether this course is appropriate in the seventies seems doubtful to many CDU politicians.

Heinz Immendorf (Handelsblatt, 7 July 1970)

Voting patterns in local elections

Joung voters, who were courted by all parties in the North Rhine-Westphalia provincial assembly elections, obviously gave a lot of support to the Social Demo-

A special survey carried out by the local election organiser in 620 wards showed that 4.1 per cent more votes for the SPD were recorded by the ... 18, to 21-year-olds, than, the gyerall average figure for the electorate.

The Free Democrats, too, profited from the votes of those going to the polls for the first time. The figures for young FDP voters were 1.9 per cent above the overall average, The CDU, however, received 6.5 per cent fewer votes from the teenage voters than the average.

The CDU received above-average support - to the disadvantage of the SPD from the over-sixties, particularly from the women in this age group.

There was a higher percentage of older voters going to the polls. Men in the sixty to seventy age group going to the polls showed a figure of 87.4 per cent whereas the average for the state was 73.5 per cent. In the 18 to 21 age group the percentage vote was just over sixty.

(DIE WELT, 7 July 1970)

Walter Scheel has come along with his invitation to the Opposition Scheel offers rather late - but at least he has presented an invitation Now the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union parties will have to consider carefully whether to accept the Foreign Minister's offer to allow them to take a representaoffer to be taken. School must scotch any. tive along to Moscow.

The Opposition may take the point of view that it is too late for fruitful cooper-ation, since the government has already laid its cands on the table in the shape of the Bahr paper.

In such circumstances, they might add, it is simply not done to try to give them the role of mere spectators. But they must also consider whether the role of perpetual denier would be more useful to the Party, that is to say on its position with regard to Ostpolisik and its reputa-

certain how seriously School means his box in order to give himself an alibi for

Opposition tickets to Moscow

suspicions that he made his offer primarily to manoeuvre the CDU/CSU into a

The most convincing proof he could give of the sincerity of his intentions would be to show his preparedness to take into consideration objections lodged by the Union parties against the essentials of the Bahr paper, especially those points about which his own party, the Free Democrats, is objecting.

He has said that rest negotiations should be started. But it remains unclear whether he really intends to fight tooth First of all the CDU/CSU must as and nail or whether he intends to shadow.

signing agreements that do not lead to the development of improved relationships.

If Scheel is able to dispel these doubts and back up his invitation with solid political substance then he will spike the Opposition's guns. Then the CDU/CSU ng no longer need to say "so be it" to whatever the government achieves in Mos-

The Opposition would, however, have the duty and the opportunity to work in conjunction with representatives of the government coalition in order to strengthen the negotisting position of the Foreign Minister at the negotiating table.

School would then be put in a position

where he could keep Andrei Gromyko informed why there had been a healthy, a week or indeed no majority in the Bun-

In fact after all that has happened on the demestic policy scene thoughts of a return to assignable, seem to be pure

(Kieles Nachelchtest, 9 July 1970)

A diplomatic affront from the Krem-lin that caused a worldwide silt preceded the signature in Bucharest of the two-year-overdue renewal of the Soviet-Rumanian friendship and as-Contrary to the agreement reached as recently as mid-June during Parit Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Moscow

Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev did not attend the ceremony, pleading illness, but sent Premier Alexel Kosvein instead. This was the third time Brezhney has avoided signing the agreement. He first

refused to travel to Bucharest in autumn

1968 when tension between the two

countries reached a peak in the wake of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. He cancelled another visit to Rumania that was already arranged following President Nixon's spectacular stopover in

The real reasons for Brezhney's third refusal are not yet clear is it really a matter of ill health, as is officially maintained, or is the illness political?

Is the Soviet Party leader's nonappearance intended as a grave warning in all long last been signed.

Brezhnev snubs Rumanians

Bucharest's direction or does it make more credible recent reports from reparations of in lighting in the Kremlin, drawn up in the early summer of 1968 Bucharest's direction or does it make forthcoming regrouping of the Soviet leadership and even Brezhnev's

Because of Brezhnev's absence the pact was signed only by heads of government and not by the two Party leaders in communist eyes the political fountainhead, and can so be made out to be downgraded,

Yet this does not seem to worry the Rumanians. At some juncture or other it might even turn out to have been of benefit for Rumania's policy of maintaining its own sovereignty, it is argued in Bucharest.

The Rumanians consider the composi-tion of the Soviet delegation less important than the fact that the pact has

It remains for the text of the treaty, always assuming there are no secret clauses, to show whether and to what extent Bucharest can continue to maintain its basic political principles of sovereignty and non-intervention.

and has since remained unchanged. At that time the Brezhnev doctrine did exist and as a result the concept of limited sovereignty is not contained in

the pact. Should this prove to have been the case Ceausescu would have shown that by adopting skilful tactics (and maintaining strict Communism at home) even a member of the Wartaw Pact can, up to a point rge from the general foreign policy

Brezhney's demonstrative absence from the ceremonial atmature of the pact is, on the other hand, an indication that the last word has yet to be said in the though dispute between Rumanian self-assertion and Soviet great power interests. (Lithecker Nachrichton, 8 July 1970)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR Geoffrey Penny

Krögers Bude-sed Verlageers Distributed to the USA by line of the Soviet Union.

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RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Four million Catholics air views on spiritual problems

The largest religious survey ever to be ing in the forms and capable of interpre-held in the Federal Republic if not tation by computer. the world is now over. More than four and a half million of the 21 million questionnaires sent to Catholics over sixteen years old in May have been returned to the synod office in preparation for the Joint Synod of Bishoprics in the Federal

Returns totalled almost 22 per centtwice the figure expected. From a purely numerical point of view therefore, the survey can be regarded as a successful attempt to find out the opinions of parishioners before far-reaching decisions

The first results will be available in the autumn. We shall then know whether the conclusions obtained from such a large scale religious survey justify this experi-ment and the more than two million

The organisers were aware from the very beginning of the difficulties raised by the bold venture of finding out religious views sociologically and by the problem of how to formulate questions that would be easily understood by those fill-

President's view on presidential limitions

president Gustav Heinemann is determined to keep within the limits of political activity laid down for the Presi-

dent in Basic Law.

Interviewed by the Social Democratic Vorwarts on the first anniversary of his becoming President, Heinemann said that he sometimes had the impression that the Federal President was the Federal Republic's Wailing Wall, so varied were the hopes and expectations placed in him.

He said he found it difficult to look on silently when political debates reached their climax but under Basic Law the most important factor in the office of President was its representative function.

The Federal President therefore had no role to play in every day political discussion. His functions placed him on another level that was, he said, to a certain extent impartial and above party politics. (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 2 July 1970)

The bishops' accompanying letter asked for parishioners' understanding that some questions may seem oversimplified and that the questionnaire could not contain all the questions being discussed both within and outside of the Church today.

The bishops added that the questionnaire was of great importance for the Synod as it could form a picture of Catholic opinion on some important spheres of Christian life.

The bishops had learnt their lesson from a series of earlier opinion surveys that had remained unpublished for the most part because of the shocking results

Precautions had been made with this survey, which was to be published whatever happened, so that the result could t prove over-critical.

Direct criticism of existing ecclesiastical institutions and religious events was not possible within this questionnaire.

In the first thirteen of the 25 questions Catholics could either claim to have posltive hopes of the efficacy of sermons and masses or admit to being non-practising. They could tick boxes stating "I do not go to Holy Mass" or "I rarely listen to a sermon" though they were given no opportunity to say why.

One difficulty that is hard to overcome and yet must be considered when assessing the results is the use of terms.

in a mass survey modern theological terminology cannot of course be used and there must be no subtle nuances. On the other hand, internal conflicts mean that there are few concepts left where the traditional meaning is still undisputed or still accepted by all groups. Words like "priest", "public worship" and "religious instruction" spring to mind.

Even the word "Church" is disputed, It was used in the survey mainly with the meaning of "bearers of ecclesiastical office" simply because most people understand the word in this traditional sense, without considering the wider meaning of Church put forward by the Second Vatican Council

When asked of the importance of what the Church says, people will put their cross in different places all depending on what they understand by Church.

Many people have oriticised the anti-

quated image of the Church and the archaic ecclesiastical language used in some of the questions. In the question whether people find it important "that the Church leads me to do good and avoid evil", it is automatically insinuated that the bearers of ecclesiastical authority once again meant here know this quite as a matter of course.

How many normal church-goers will have any concrete idea in mind when asked to decide whether it is important that the Church is concerned for their personal salvation? And what finally will be made of their answers?

Question fourteen was frequently criticised. This referred directly to the Synod and asked what subjects should be discussed there.

There was then a list of fifteen broad topics with specific problems in this field in brackets. These included: "A priest's life and service (children, education, celibacy, diaconate)" and "Marriage and family (family planning, Christian education, broken up marriages, divorce)".
This list contained almost all the prob-

ems that await urgent discussion in the Church today. Those filling in the form would have been justified in putting a cross opposite every one without any

No opportunity was given of suggesting how a topic should be approached so on this point the survey could do no more than produce a list of the subjects considered important.

As Cardinal Döpfner said, the questionnaire was not meant to become a plebiscite. Those attending the Synod were not going to take their seats and be confronted by the parishioners' decisons.

This mass survey is little more in itself than a way to arouse interest in the synod and a stimulus for people to think about the problems mentioned. This side effect is not to be underestimated.

This survey cannot be a valuable working foundation for the Synod and a help to its decisions until it is linked with a representative survey that is currently ng carried out by interviewers throughout the Federal Republic.

The weaknesses of the questionnaire have been noted and the interviewers will ask 4,000 Catholics the same questions to test the representativeness of the answers. Additional questions will reveal nuances and explain motives. The first results are expected in October.

It should be interesting to the general public as well as the Church and the Synod beginning in January 1971 to learn from this survey the nature of Catholicism today and the function of a religion of this type in modern society.

Hannes Burger (Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 4 July 1970)

Potsdam Synod me SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Law grants illegitimate full of confidence children equal rights and self-assurance

illiam the Conquerer, born in 1027, the tural son of Duke Robert of Normandy, and himself "The Bastard", perhaps

with a certain amount of pride as he

Fewer births

the minimum birth rate will be record-

verything that has been made to become ruler of England in spite of stigma of being conceived out of of the German Democratic letter of the German Democratic letter of the German Democratic letter only a common forename but at the the delegates full of self-confident. That is as true of the states as the counts by Church leaders as lister accounts by Church leaders as lister letter of the states of the st

rivacy.

Ing time the favourite subject of socioloNine months later pressmen valual discussions but when people wanted come and Federal Republic as set down their ideas in a concrete law staffs, none of which could be propatities normally lay with legitimate ed at Potsdam, were able to stoffspring, mation over the telephone.

Article Six of Basic Law has stated

mation over the telephone. Article Six of Basic Law has stated Perhaps this change of contaminant the very beginning that legislation the most important result of elicational give illegitimate children the same the Potsdam Synod to draw white and tions for their physical and mental balance of the recently began similar evelopment and their position in society the eight merged Evangolical Change legitimate children. the GDR and give guiding lines fame. The revolutionary reform work fulfilling the near future.

in the near future.

Ing the demands of Basic Law was finishThe uncertainty of its behaviour of just before a judgement by the Federal
the past two years seems to have constitutional Court was to make Article
overcome. So has its defiant attipus are a directly valid law.

too insecure foundation that wan Until then there had been several bitter

too insecure foundation that we a Until then there had been several bitter racterised by the last regular synchratacks from both sides. The advocates of Evangelical Church of Germany (Exituil rights of inheritance for the illegitible held in the GDR with its Funz mate based their claims on the child's der Declaration of April 1967.

It seems as though the EKD in this had been denied under the old law still exists for those responsible has bith the help of a pretence, tical volces in the West who was But it is hard to see someone leaving his leave the EKD with an all-German portune to a child just because it is related the institutional sphere ignored by blood. The usual reason for appointing Church Alliance Synod at Potsdan in heir is the feeling of a personal bond.

The sixty synodists and the many flowance for this even with the regulashowed the same self-assurance who had a governing reasonable provision for ed with political attempts to many flowance from the estate.

Church Alliance separate itself the cally from the Churchos in the New Republic by accusing it of lacking the cally from the Churchos in the New Republic by accusing it of lacking the cally from the Churchos in the New Republic by accusing it of lacking the cally from the Churchos in the New Republic by accusing it of lacking the call of the call of the call of lacking the call of lac

Republic by accusing it of lacking in

In this way it was perhaps be ever births have been recorded in this gain the formal recognition of country in recent years because of The Pill and uncertainty as to the conthat is still to be given.

that is still to be given.

A spiritual community that can invest development of the economic mifest itself in the form of free particular in work on joint tasks was emphasively.

Last year only 903,000 births were Potsdam as was organisational investigated at the Federal Statistics Office, dence.

But it was made clear that this instead with 1968 the number of births no way an attempt at fleeing ideology dences by approximately seven per from the socialist reality of the GDL in or 66,000 babies.

The Synod professed the character service of the Church in its society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the State in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the state in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the state in which is society as more older women are having responsibility for the state in which is society as more older women are having responsibility in the same role in marriage as it did for this vice and this responsibility.

Statisticians in this country have discussed that the "unexpected" baby plays crats formulate the meaning of this same role in marriage as it did for this vice and this responsibility.

Delegates at Potsdam, like their controls. One in five bables are born witherparts at the EKD Synod at Switch the first year of the wedding and more contributed little of relevance to the bonts are nine sions on the possible future sense of bonths after the marriage.

"special community of all Event Cool statisticians have been able to obChristendom in Germany" advocate time that even in an age of family both the GDR Church Alliance is tuning children can decide when and if expublic has the least number of riots and out of hand demonstrations.

We want to sit back and see the least outly want to sit ba

happens.

The Potsdam Synod urged the tribuddenly be a massive birth explosion. ference of Church Leaders to allow that the statistical experts expect that delays in the process of coalescence for the process of coalescence for this statistical experts expect that delays in the process of coalescence for this statistical experts expect that delays in the process of coalescence for this statistical experts expect that delays in the process of coalescence for this statistical experts expect that delays in the process of coalescence for the process of the process of coalescence for the process of coalescence for the process of coalescence for the process of t

For the one-sided emphasis on blood relationship Judge Walter Dunz has coined the wonderful term "chromosome positivism".

A series of devious arguments have been brought forward against illegitimate children having full rights of inheritance. The only consideration with a sensible foundation is the fear that an illegitimate child would stubbornly and ruthlessly pursue his claim to the inheritance, leading to the economic ruin of the communi-

ty of heirs including legitimate children.

The new law has solved this conflict in an exemplary manner. The illegitimate child has a full right of inheritance but it does not take part in the community of heirs. The law replaces the right of inheritance with the right to claim replacement for the inheritance from the community of helrs.

But the new law also places certain esponsibilities on an illegitimate child. As he is now considered to be related to his father and his father's family he can in future be forced to maintain him and his next of kin.

Constitutional objections must be made against the regulation that the father must maintain his child as if it were legitimate but on the other hand has no right to influence its education.

As he does not even have the right of hearing in questions of parental control this regulation could contravene the statute of equality embodied in Article Three of Basic Law.

The new maintenance regulations for llegitimate children are an improvement. There is no longer an age limit and whereas the amount was previously linked with the mother's standard of living, the position of both parents is now the decisive

The rights of the mother have also been extended. The father must still pay the costs of the birth as previously but he must also pay if there is a miscarriage. The previous law did not cover this. The mother also has a right to fourteen weeks maintenance instead of the present six

The new regulation concerning naming the child conforms to the long demanded uniformly of name between mother and child. The child is no longer given the mother's maiden name but the name sho and when the child was born.

This can result in the state of affairs where a child born of a adulterous relationship bears the name of a man who has nothing to do with it and can keep the name even if the deceived husband divorces his wife.

As a result of further emancipation the

mother alone exercises parental control over the child and is therefore freed from the usually superfluous guardianship by the Court of Chancery. The mother can even prevent the father seeing his child.

It is rather questionable whether on the one hand the father should be made to carry all the burden and yet on the other hand the law should be based on the idea of a man who does not want to know anything about his child and could only endanger it. Besides, disappointed women can find a way to gain primitive revenge

Finally the unconditional establishment paternity is important. It is a precondition for all claims of maintenance by the illegitimate child.

The new law also abolishes the popular exceptio plurium, raised in almost every or property, 21 per cent a building so-paternity suit. This is the claim by the clety policy and eighteen per cent shares, occused that the mother had had sexual intercourse with several men at the time

In the Scandinavian countries all men who could be the father of the illegitimate child form a kind of community and together provide for the maintennance of the child. The legislature here could not decide to go so far. · Anthrin Andreae

(DRUTSCHES ALLGEMEINFS SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 July 1970)

Divorce - Federal Republic style

There will be no Las Vegas type divor-ces in the Federal Republic even if the Bundestag does pass the new divorce law in the middle of next year as planned.

A glance into the reform package submitted by the marriage Law Commission reveals that judges will be able to make an easier judgement in future when faced by a married couple wanting a divorce or a once happy marriage that has irreparably

But there can be no talk of divorce on a conveyer belt. The Commission's propoanis state expressly that judges should have more chance than they had before of reconciling married couples who have

The proposals are based on the recognition that it is less God than Man who is responsible for the fortune or failure of his marriage. What ultra-conservative circles feel to be a breach of the Holy Sacrament now has the chance of being recognised for what it is - human fallure.

Marriage will be subject to the special protection of the State even after divorce reform. But whereas the old law did not provide for voluntary divorce, the reform has the advantage that two people who were adult enough to marry are now considered adult enough to disolve their relationship when it has become an agony to both of them. August F. Winkler

(Kieler Nachrichton, 15 June 1970)

Statistics Office publishes figures on family assets

Franffurter Bilgemeine xeruno nun opuracienano

ighty-seven per cent of households in the Federal Republic have at least one savings account, 51 per cent at least one life, endowment or education insurance policy, 49 per cent a policy than matures on death, 38 per cent own a house

These are the results of a random survey inconte and consumption carried out by the Federal Statistics Office in January 1969.

The existence of selected assets in the households is influenced by the net household income and the social position of the head of the household.

24 per cent of households with an income of less than 600 Marks a month own a house or property, twenty per cent had life, endowment or education insurance policy, nine per cent had securities and six per cent building society, po-

68 per cent of households with a not monthly income of between 2,500 and 5,000 Marks owned a house or property, 78 per cent life insurunce, 55 per cent securities and 59 per cent building society policies.

There are similar differences between households on various social levels. Life insurance policies are most commonly households run by the selfemployed (76 per cent) and most rarely in households run by those who do not

have their own business (23 per cent).

The latter cutegory are however more likely with a figure of 67 per cuttabless. death payments insurance than other

The self-employed head the list of house-holds with building society policies with 43 per cent, closely followed by officials with forty per cent while only cleven per-cent of households run by the non-selfemployed possess policies of this type.

As can be expected, the households of the self-employed provide the biggest proportion of securities owners with 31 per cent. The lowest figure is for households run by workers with ten per cent. This is also well below the seventeen per cent figure for the non-self-employed.

The most frequent owners of houses or roperty are the households of farmers (94 per cont), and the self-employed (65 per cent). The percentages of the other household groups lie between thirty and (Frenkfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland 3 July 1970)

New proposals for conscientious objectors' right to object

Onscientious objectors will no longer cial and moral position of soldiers and have to appear before the usual court to substantlate their claims if the government adopts the proposals of Hans Iven, the government delegate for the Civilian Replacement Service, an organisation that conscientious objectors have to join in lieu of military service.

The Defence Ministry is currently drafting an alteration to the conscription law. The abolition of proceedings where

those who refuse service have to justify their claims is part of Iven's idea for the In 1975 when only 850,000 babies will tuture of service.

conscientious objectors. For this reason the government delegate proposes that the Civilian Replace-

ment Service should be renamed the Civilian Service. Both Iven and Defence Minister Helmut

Schmidt reject the designation Peace Service desired by the conscientious objectors themselves. Iven does however support a pay in-

crease after the first six months of service, as is usual in the armed forces. those of the Bundeswehr.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 June 1970) Another main point is the equal finan- Iven also makes the demand that con-

scientious objectors should no longer have to carry out auxiliary work. In future they should attend two introductory courses to prepare them for their.

They must also be given the chance o choosing their work from a list. Eight officials will therefore make regular visits in future to places where conscientious objectors are used in order to hear their needs and cares.

Iven envisages the Replacement Service being extended beyond hospital work as is now usual.

It should also cover humanitarian organisations such as the Red Cross, youth hostels, giving aid abroad if the young nien agree to do two years and, finally, helping the Fire Brigade.

Some conscientious objectors will soon future organisation of the replacement. Welfare benefits should also be aligned to help out as holiday replacements in the post office and on the rallways.

By banning the Heidelberg Socialist Students' Union (SDS), Walter Krause, a Social Democrat and Minister of the interior in the Federal state of Baden-Wirttemberg, has poured fuel on a dying fire and probably won himself the right to the title of "saviour of the SDS".

The SDS had already dissolved at Fed-

eral level because of its anarchistic antipathy to organisation. It was on the retreat in most of its regional branches

Krause believed that he could gain fame and popularity by beating a corpse - but he only helped its resurrection. The reason for Krause's extreme course were the student demonstrations in Heidelberg against a conference being held in the town on development aid. These de-

monstrations their became seriously out of hand. Eye witnesses claim that both sides were equally to blame. Both sides wanted a fight and both sides escalated the situa-

Of course this was bad but there has been worse in university towns. If the affair had been settled at a local level, if individual breaches of the law had been

a new lease of life

punished, individually as the laws adequately provide for, the Heidelberg clash would no longer be mentioned today.

But by banning the SDS, occupying the General Students' Committee (AStA) and creating a Napoleonic turmoil, Krause has turned the Heldelberg affair into an issue affecting the whole of the Federal Republic.

The first thing that happened was that a new SDS assembly was called. Krause had healed all ideological splits and united the SDS. The SDS, other student organisations:

and political groups of many shades took an interest in the matter. It even drove a wedge into the Social Democratic Party, splitting supporters of this radical course of action from op-

The Federal Committee of the Young. Socialists, the second highest body of this

organisation since the Federal Congress.

Krause's ban gives SPD condemned the outspoken Minister of Interior and demanded his dismissal.

A wave of demonstrations throughout the Federal Republic is planned to emphasise this protest. Heidelberg is sparking off a merry state of affairs in univer-sity to wha in other Pederal states: It is an established fact that the extent

and form of demonstrations are never determined by just one side. Pol gists have often had a part in causing the situation to boil over. The Liberal Minister of the Interior of

North Rhine-Westphalia, Willi Weyer, has often shown how reason and flexible taotics can prevent the worst excesses.

Weyer's discretion even pays off when thousands of people, often from compet-ing wings, join together in marches, More Ministers of the Interior who place

reason far above counter-spectacle are to be wished for. There would then be fewer Heidelbergs and less violence on our streets.

Rudolf Maerker

(CHRIST UND WELT & Int. 1996) (CHRIST UND WELT, 5 July 1970)

tween the member Churches of

(Kieler Nachrichten, 1 July

CINEMA

Fassbinder and Verhoeven liven up Berlin Film Festival

A nybody who faithfully sat through all the films during the first week of the twentieth Berlin International Film Festival (at least two two-hour works a day) will often have considered Orson

Welles to be a great prophet.
Years ago Welles said plainly that the cinema would necessarily die. It was exhausted, he said, and had long been overtaken by other more robust media. The film was lying on its deathbed, and was only twitching from time to time.

Are such extensively organised festivals worthwhile for an art form that can obviously produce little of vitality?

Most of the films shown at this year's Festival will rarely be seen on the cinema screen in this country again. On close examination the raciness of the films turn out to be a lazy stroll. There is so much seriousness and expenditure and so little judgement or consequence.

The first week of the Berlin Film Festival was lukewarm.

Belgium was represented by a confusing film from Patrick Ledoux. The Great Monsieur Klann was meant to be a satirical exposure of the film industry and its foolish megalomania. It was the story of a super-director who always had to love the woman he had in front of the camera. The last woman escapes him in the flames of celluloid.

This film caused irritation and confusion here. A young director was continually stumbling into the same cliches that he obviously wanted to rid himself

The Festival started with a prime example of dilettantism. This was followed by the Italian Tino



Rainer W. Fassbinder (Photo: Hanges Killan)

Loud Cry is a kind disguised Divine Comedy. Two lovers who cannot meet are forced through seven stations of a comically and cruelly confused world until they find each other.

Tino Brass loves the absurd and is an able exponent of it. He always works fresh brainwaves into the picture and the mad daring he presents has a certain silliness. His film often shows a really masterly

feeling for the time or fear of it. A man with an unchained camera makes fun of a terribly unfunny world. Alain Robbe-Grillet personally

troduced his enigmatic film in the Garden of Eden and Afterwards in the Zoopalast cinema and was rewarded, not undeservedly, with boos and scorn.

He had made it too easy for his critics. People and students meet in a students' cafe called the Eden. Its walls are mirrors, nothing but mirrors.

They seem to lead quite a banal existence. But now Robbe-Grillet starts on his suppositions and shows how worthy of reproach, how wonderful, how adventutous, brutal and loving the life of these

He blows the soap bubbles of cheap invention. His film remains ineffectual idle and fatally pretentious and in.

From the United States we saw Out of it, a story of puberty, though a very nice one. Young harmless would be hooligans squabble with one another, they experience quite early on that the world is not a bed of roses, they grow older and soon forget their past. This is a nice film, in the positive sense of the word. But what is it doing at a film festival?

Why too is the film of an off-Brodway play to be seen here in Berlin? Brian de Palma has made a double take with two different cameras rolling at the same time in two different positions of the attempt of a Lower Manhattan theatre group to bring Euripides' Bacchiae up to date with all the Dionysian joys and nudity of an

But on the screen the frenzied and unaesthetic performance has a comic effect, if only because of the performers' young American dead seriousness. And even though it had been recorded on film. what did the production have in common with the cinema?

A pleasant young group had come to Berlin from Argentina. They had formed a theatre in Buenos Aires, earned money on television, saved up enough money to shoot their first film, eventually made it and were then allowed to show it at the

But the Argentinian "Theatre People" did not meet with much more than scorn from the biting Festival audience.

Their film Disputed Inheritance is optically expert and often has extremely good sets. They played astonishingly well



Scene from Fassbinder's 'Why does Herr R. run Amok?'

in their Latin emphasis. The direction of David Stivel is also competent.

But it was the subject that raised the hackles of the audience. A group of inheritors first get in each other's hair and then at each other's throats. It was all very much like a cheap novel.

After coming to Berlin with great expectations and having made certain sacrifices, the young Argentinians will leave rather down at heart. The selection committee is to be blamed.

Compared with the insignificance of the other films, two contributions from the Federal Republic showed up well, Rainer W. Fassbinder's Why does Herr R. run Amok? proved to be by far the most important and talked about film at the

Fassbinder seems to produce films like clockwork. His latest, in which he shares direction with Michael Fengler, was made in three weeks with the help of his Munich anti-theater group. It is a story of total banality. A draughtsman in a samil office lives just like the rest of us.

His family is boring though not ma-licious. He himself has emotional impulses - he goes into a record shop to buy his wife a record she said she liked when listening to the radio.

It is astonishing how this is shown in the film. The man is unable to express himself, fumbles for expressions and tries to describe the song and the pleasant feeling it gives while the shop girls giggle.

The film is shot in pale, rather hideous colours. The camera is partial to a long, intensive, exhausting shot. It gives no quarter and drinks in the deadly banality

Sudden ending to Film Festival

The Twentieth International Berlin could reach an accurate judgement of the Film Pestival broke up on 5 July films in the time remaining. ter the scandal that arose when the jury declined to include the film O.K. among entries for the competition:

The jury amounced that it was ending its work. Weener Stein, the Berlin Senator for Arts and Science and official chairman of the Berlin Festival Curatorium, confirmed that the competition had been broken off. He said, The competition has come to an end."

After a discussion with Werner Stein, the jury announced that evening that it was regretfully stopping work as its time was being taken up with subjects that had nothing to do with the films being shown

It said that it did not think that it

Stein then published a statement announcing the end of the competition. He added that no further films for the competition were to be shown.

The directors and producers of eight of the 21 films had already withdrawn their films from the competition by the Sunday as a protest against the jury and organisers of the Pestival.

Roland Gall forbade the showing of his film How I became a Negro which was to be shown hors concours.

Pilm makers and film journalists approved by an overwhelming majority of a resolution demanding the resignation of the jury and Alfred Bauer, the Festival

(Frankfurter Naue France, & July 1970)

homas Bernhard's play received with luke-warm praise

how far removed we are from making a fresh start and highlights the senselessness of our hectic searches for Utopia.

One fault in the play is that it is a little

way off the bullseye in this respect. It

does not make everything so self-evident as Thomas Bernhard's narratives do.

When writing narratives Bernhard has

an accuracy in portraying the elementary and social situation of the human being

and relentlessly he pinpoints the various

the skill that Bernhard has achieved in

other media. The scene-setting is too

longwinded, comprised almost entirely of

monologues by the figure of Good.

The highlight of the feast is very im-

pressive but dramatically speaking it lags behind. Only an outstanding actress could possibly put over this overlong introduc-

tion in an impressive way.

Even Judith Holzmeister, who plays the part of the good woman in Hamburg, has

difficulty. She manages to put across the

she has her work cut out to bring the text

to life. Sometimes her acting seems wood-

Her character only seems to receive a

spiritual life when the other characters

This is the moment at which Claus

Peymann's production really has the au-

dience in a spell. This macabre wining and dining, storytelling and singing has dyna-mic force and rises to a moment when

But at the same time the play's action

becomes credible; it becomes of greater importance than what is being said and

The final climax when the dying Borls beats the drum, becomes the high point of the bustle of the feast instead of (as

intended) an alarm signal which is never

The continued success of this play is by

no means assured despite the rousing

applause it received on its triumphant

first night. That depends on how far it

can be acted in the grim and disturbing

The applause was mainly for the cast and the director, but Bernhard himself

Nevertheless the audience showed that

Bernhard Häußermana

it was impressed to have encountered a

way its author intended.

did not come on stage.

impressive narrators today.

occasionally becomes an end in itself.

are gathered around the banqueting table, looking like cripples from a Breughel

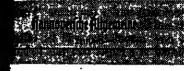
en and too full of mannerisms.

uncanny comedy breaks out.

nany aspects of vain self-deception, but

Nor does the form of the play indicate

aspects and names names.



No. 432 - 23 July 1970

is rare for a premiers to be bordering a scandal just twenty minutes after mencing and yet to be greeted as a success at the end of the first night. was precisely this that happened at first performance of Thomas Berns play Ein Fest für Boris (A feast Boris) at the Deutsches Schauspielaus in Hamburg. And so Austrian Bernhard has become

Why does Herr R. run Amok?

(Photo: Manufal calebrated playwright at the age of 39)

This film is a masterful examinated failure obscurity with the award of the fruthfulness of an office party, a works.

accurately reproduces a common the applause at the final curtain in tween workmates or makes the manufal was in many ways reminiscent comic and the comic unnerver.

There is no viliain in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film is still full of criticism and in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film in the film from a bad dream and discovering it was film from a bad dream and discovering it was film from a bad dream and discovering it was film from a bad dream and discovering it was film from a bad dream and discovering it

lethargy for no apparent reason as tre! ders his wife, her neighbour and is or was it the result of the brillant child. He then hangs himself raging of the closing scene, the death child.

child. He then hangs himsel villaging of the closing scene, the death lavatory.

Those who know him are struckdirector Claus Peymann that aroused such why did he run amok, they sak is intuitively adjusted. That is the question.

This is the type of film is Bemhard's characters all live in the around in the viewer's mind is midst of a "sick-making" Nature, all intime afterward. I often cash shifted, crippled, wounded people, who going through the shabblness in signify that all living creatures are moving ty and banality of his scenes are stillly toward death, in a dramatic manner, and drinking in their immanenties. In this reduction of his characters to This film still appeals days the comething less than human Bernhard is because of its refined simplicity and contains cent of Samuel Beckett. In Eining sterility. This was certainly in the stage of the festival.

Michael Verhoeven simed for little than the But in Bernhard's play this distortion

stage of the festival.

Michael Verhoeven aimed for his first human beings is not an inert event, but when he shot O.K. He transfer always a signal of a catastrophe. It is nam atrocity to the hills of Bassic Ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors show how four Gl's raptically ways in conjunction with heightened actors which heightened actors ways a signal of a catastrophe. It is named to fit the part of the men ways in conjunction with heightened actors ways in conjunction with heightened actors ways in conjunction with heightened actors ways a signal of a catastrophe. It is named to fit the part of the men ways in conjunction with heightened actors ways in conjun

Verhoeven uses the fashlorable to be happy."

mentary style. He divides the inches in the Fest für Boyis it is the main short scenes, each provided with the pure of Good who leads a life full of the rape scenes are stressed in the letter-writing woman who never women who were raped in 1945 it will be letter-writing woman who never the cinema screaming and protestic that a letter, the woman who loves hats be cinema screaming and protestic that a letter, the woman who loves hats be cinema screaming and protestic that a letter buys and the walfare the scream of denouncing the same rate that account man from making it extremely despicable? The analysis of the sylum and prepares a feast for him.

I don't think so, I fear this subject this process, too, thows some cinema-goers will sooner take 100% the least Boris, who has been heaped with repulsion.

I helican that filmed horror of the lone.

nucceed in its aim of denouncing

I believe that filmed horror of the case.

I believe that filmed horror of the case.

I believe that filmed horror of the case.

Sin Fest filr Boris is far removed from the consciousness and it is then only the consciousness and it is the consciousness and i

be the worst that could happen. They do in a horrific and horrific friedrick by funity way.

(DIE WELT, 21st but this process, too, throws some

sht on modern society. It shows just



The legiess characters in the Hamburg production of 'AFeast for Boris'

Hanover's exhibition of paintings on the theme of 'football'

test ambition. During the World Cup competition in Mexico he opened an exhibition in Hanover dedicated to artistic comments an the theme of football.

The exhibition pointed out the sur-orising fact that with few works produced modern artists on the theme half of the artists whose works were shown in Hanover, twenty in all including Dieter Asmus, Alexi Ilich Bashlakov, Bernard Schultze and Peter Sorge, had to be spur-red on by Dieter Brusberg to conceive

Certainly things were different in the primitive cultures of Mexico and of the Maya Indians. They played a game that was closely related to our modern-day association football, but their version had an integral part in their cult of Sun wor-ship. And so it was often portrayed in

In fact in Europe there has been a surprising dearth of paintings and sculp-tures devoted to the theme of association football. There are of course reasons for

For a start few artists have an interest in the sport — the two pursuits have few innate qualities in common. Many artists are put off the theme, if they were considering it, by shock photo reports of some of the less reputable aspects of the

writer who is numbered among the most. But there is a great technical difficulty in translating the action and movement of the human body in football to the unnaturalistic surface of canvas. This is a (Hannoversche Afigemeine, 1 July 1970)

Dieter Brusberg from Hanover, whose two great passions in life are works of art and football has achieved his greating scenes.

problem that has so beset Willi Baumelster that he has destroyed many canvases showing sporting scenes. showing sporting scenes.

The birthplace of some of the earliest

successful football pictures is, surprisingly, not one of the strongholds of the game, like England, but France. In 1908 Henri Rousseau, who had no inkling of the rules of the game or what the "sport of gentlemen" was all about, but was captured by the colour and movement of the team shirts, painted his naive "Players in a Ball-game".

Robert Delaunay was more abstract, yet more realistic. From 1917 onwards he painted a series of football pictures which concentrated on the visual aspect of the game, and the noise of the crowd that makes football such a popular spectator sport. The result of his works is like a

hymn to the joys of being alive.

One generation later, in 1952, an evening match in Paris so attracted the painter Nicolas de Staël that he was moved to paint a series of football pictures.

This was in many ways the inspiration of his art; beforehand his works had been preponderantly abstract and his colours had been timed and reserved. But now his work became more intense, more realistic, more colourful.

One of these works by de Stael is in the Hanover exhibition. There are three constructivistic sketches by El Lissitzky and

Limitzky's Sportamen (1923) shows three sportsman constructed from geometrical figures. They are like robots. Each has a disc, representing the ball. Baumeister's figures, too, are simplified

till they become just geometrical shapes. They are two-dimensional and used as elements of a picture.

One painter, however, Fritz Genkinger in Stuttgart, has become virtually a foot-ball specialist. He painted his first football picture in 1963 and this owes a lot to the visual experience of watching a game of football.
A whole series of football pictures fol-

lowed this first one and in these realistic aspects gradually took a back seat and artistic forms and patterns came to the

Another painter comparable to Genkinger at the Hanover exhibition is Bashlakov. Bashlakov, who was born in Russia is deeply interested in the power of colours and the dynamic interweaving of forms -Continued on page 8

'Fusiball' by Horst Skodlerrak (1969). On the right 'Fuseball I' by Josephin Palm (Photos: Edgar Lieseberg)



EDUCATION

Television study recommendations raise many questions

S tudents in the Federal Republic will not be able to lounge on a sofa in their own living quarters while learning their subject via television broadcasts.

Until not long ago the idea of a university of the air was a secret wish of many politicians and television bosses.

But now the emphasis has switched to incorporating television, radio and correspondence courses as part of direct study.

This is at any rate stated in a list of recommendations recently drawn up by the investigating committee of the Permanent Education Ministers' Conference.

Representatives of the central government, Federal states, universities and broadcasting stations who make up the committee took only six month to agree on their basic views on the importance and opportunites of television study and draw up plans for its organisation.

89,000 school-leavers hope to continue their studies

A survey commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science and the Education Ministers' Conference shows that 89,000 of the people who will leave school this year want continue their

studies.
Of every hundred asked only nine said
that they did not want to go studying.

Output
Disp. WELTE 20 June 1970 Il from find Odier (DIE WELT, 30 June 1990)

Discover

The Education Ministers must now make their decision. This is urgent as the recommendations made by the committee were only a start. The plans must now be put into practice and this will take at least two years.

The reforming character is doubtlessly the most interesting aspect in the previous history of correspondence and broadcast courses that make study more effective by using all possible media such as radio and television, cassettes and accompanying written material.

Another interesting point is that the universities, once again, did not begin to take any notice until ideas for new forms of study were seized upon by politicians and broadcasters outside the campus and the red brick walls.

Because of this there is still no overall plan today that outlines the exact aim of television and media studies, explaining clearly the teaching methods and setting out the curriculum. This work has still to

- Time will show whether this can be carried out effectively by the central pub-lic institution proposed by the committee.

Of all the basic aims listed by the committee university entry for all who want it must remain a pipe-dream of the

As television and media studies would remain the affair of the independent universities, one pre-condition must be a complete reform of university organisa-

The expansion of capacity, another aim, can only be achieved by rationalising the internal of administration universities.

If lectures and part of seminar work are replaced by private study controlled by tutors this would take some of the burden off the lecturers' shoulders. This does not however mean that present entry restrictions can be relaxed to any great

The reform of teaching and study demands a new set of plans for television and media studies as well as for all studies

Demands for a subject dealing with university education can no longer be ignored. And before the problem of university education is solved it will have to be expanded to embrace education based on

At the same time the syllabus and the organisation of whole courses will have to

The inclusion of media studies as building blocks in direct study will affect the presentation of teaching and various teaching beliefs.

Radio stations also have critical questions to answer. How for example is their own independence in compiling programmes to be reconciled with the univeraities' independence in matters of teaching and research?

The factors mentioned show that the ablication of the recommendations forms only the beginning of discussions. The Education Ministers would do well not to tie themselves down to fixed organisational schemes too early.

They must allow a lot of time for

But they must give a clear go-ahead for media studies if the discussion is to have any chance of being fruitful.

Fritz Hufen (DIE WELT, 1 July 1970)

Artists' impressions of football sport

Continued from page 7

the football field is to him a scene of

But his works are just as devoid of aggression as these of Peter Nagel, as the composition with four balls by Markus Lüpertz and as the works of Horst Skord-

Genkinger and Bashlakov are significant antinaturalists and in my opinion they have successfully fought for the will in a notice of subsandiblood art form.

In contrast to all this there is the satirical side of this exhibition with those artists who use the game of football as an opportunity for a touch of satire such as using a politician's head as the football. Hans-Jürgen Diehl is one such artist.

We did find in this exhibition criticism of the brutality that does sometimes oc-cur on and around the football field, but we find surprisingly little comment on the effects of football on society.

The critical side is so overdone that at times it goes beyond the bounds of the artistic. One outstanding example is Bernard Schultze. His creation Migof Football shows signs of overenthusiasm and brutality on the part of players. This is not just confined to the football field, but is symbolic of many an everyday tough battle.

Herbert H. Wagner (Handelsbiatt, 26 June 1970)

More publicity for MEDICINE university crisis,

say professors

A conference of professors in Bac, which politicians, economism trades union officials had also bear and control of the years have ed has given the official go-head to witnessed clashes between the younger of the years have aldered but never

established at a larger congress to but industrial society.

at the end of this year. The associative counterparts in political life, within political, economic or social sphere the political parties and on the factory regard the present crisis state of a life seems paradoxical that a youth enversity to be closely linked to the substantian of the state of the substantian of the substantian

Until the new organisation is young.
groups existing locally are to attack

Doctors can cite many examples of

At the Bonn conference seed as ples were cited of professors who all aloof out of resignation, opportunity a lack of civil courage, allowing cure a lack of civil courage, allo groups to increase their influence with loing anything to counter them.

Paricular attention should be pa Royal Commission, to investigate va of the universities.

Proposals made by the profess Bonn are aimed at two immediates prescription. First of all the public should be into 'The additional transfer of the state of the stat drawn up that also guarantees & dom of teaching and research.

The Tübingen sociologist Tenbro that the professors must sell thelink if they were to gain any response especially in the mass media.

Unless there is a mass organism basis nolther politicians nor the public will pay any attention to be

The realisation of great aims idedependent on certain conditions planned "Freedom for Arts and association does not manage to the male climacteric is now a firm large part of the professors in the late that it was caused by specific hormone not achieving the necessary represent changes that were not known until recharacter necessary to gain the support entity.

The individual stages of this process The founders — already organization to be as clearly delineated in men as the Scientific Society formed in 1996 in women.

The founders — already organic channot be as clearly delineated in men as the Scientific Society formed in 19th women.

The Scientific Society formed in 19th women.

Scientists believe that hardening of the selves to one political party. Their fatteries is not dependent on these changes tion can best be described as program in the hormones.

Centre, a term embracing both left of the symptoms of this organic process is right-wing tendencies.

The members of the action composited as lower than the same well-known names in the same definical research department of the Schear be bought by one side or the other.

In relation to the millions of Maria and shown that men too forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too have difficulties in adapting between forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too have difficulties in adapting between forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too have difficulties in adapting between forward by private entreprise for restricting and shown that men too have an end to their fertility. Men on the other hand are often capable of siring children or tranquillising drugs. He will warm his

forward by private entreprise for each forty and sixty.

and teaching projects it is quite result. These are comparable to similar diffiable how little attention is paid by a collies, experienced by women, Dr Eva sections of the economy and social. Richter said.

As more and more people are reaching endanger freedom of research and the said advanced age these facts are of psychological and sociological as well, as of the said social sociological as well.

[Handelsblatt, 26 January medical interest.]

Schoolboy salaries decreases even before the actual change of life. This decrease continues until an alwanced age.

A il pupils in the upper three classes advanced age.

A life school and those attention of life and life and those attention of life and l

Nuremberg conference discusses the secrets of ageing

an association under the name "Fal ker generation and its elders, but never The new association will be of the opposition been so harsh as it is in

versity to be closely linked to the mining over veteran cars and liking cloth-gical problem. Among members of the action, wear in her youth has so little in common

Among members of the action, wear in her youth has so have mittee are ex-Minister Gerhard Schwith the old folk.

Bundestag Vice-President state it also seems paradoxical that elderly or Vockenhausen and Professors see ageing people try to put youth in its Löwenthal, Meier, Lübbe, Rueg is place, complain of the excesses of puber-Ortlieb, Scheuch and Nolte.

The Companisation is the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the companisation in the companisation is the companisation in the com

members who are ready, in the wind patients coming to them with the request Professor Hennis of Freiburg, to assign that their potency or vanished youth flag.

These patients are

Safer pharmaceutic treatment

the proposal of forming an indeps commission, along the lines of the use of pharmaceutics, chemical manufacturers Bayer and Hoechst, among othbias and objectively the present crisi er drug producers, have decided to add nformation on side and after-effects to all advertisements for medicaments on

The additional information will not reof the reason for the crisis at wine the comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand then a reform programme shall be a comprehensive medical cataand the comprehensive medical c

Special notes of caution will help docions calculate better the risks connected with every course of treatment involving

This type of information on side and after-effects have long been usual for cesons of safety in the Anglo-Saxon Countries. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 June 1970)

ex hormone, in the ovaries gradually



extremely worried about signs of rusti-

One way out of this dilemma is to tell them that ageing is a dynamic process that starts in early life and not ten or twenty years before the arbitrarily fixed age of retirement.

Preparing for old age was dealt with at ngth at this year's congress of the Society of Gerontology in Nuremberg.

Munich Professor Adolf Störmer, forner head surgeon at Schwabing Hospital, said that ageing was an organisational process that could be regulated in time. himself had solved the change of role conditioned by old age by working.

An elderly person in the best of mental

health considers ageing to be fulfilment, Professor Stormer said, and he does not respond to propaganda for rejuvenating elixirs, substances that are without all scientific foundation.

Preparation for old age, the basic gero-hygienic principle of life, is a problem for the whole of society and can only be solved by central planning, Professor Störmer continued.

Politicians however had not adequately recognised the special position of the siderly and the present state of medical and social care still showed few examples of practical medical welfare.

Bonn had a word to say on the subject discussed at Nuremberg, Dr.A. Paul, the delegate of the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health, said that we needed to start planning health and welfare policies for the year 2000 today.

Thinking in long time spans such as this should however not deter from pragmatism that could help to improve the

lot of the elderly in our society.

There was talk in Nuremberg of ageing by plan. This would be a success in the

long run only if the ageing pursued plans that had been drawn up for them per-

Living healthily after the first heart attack and taking up a hobby at retirement is not an effective way to stop the

Physical activity in younger years, even a successful career in competitive sports, is of no use to an old man who has rested

If training is not kept up, his arteries will harden just as much as those of a person who has never been athletic. Training taken up at the age of forty and practised regularly - not competitive sport - will on the other hand maintain the heart and circulatory system; general mobility and good health until an advanc-

The exclusive use of certain muscles or arteries can however lead to premature arteriosclerosis. Dr O. Hartleb of Leverkusen Geriatric Hospital said that manual workers such as smiths and fitters were often found to have extensive; hardening of the arteries used most.

People should take complete stock of their health before becoming old. Professor Störmer repeated an old demand of gerontologists by saying that there should be general medical examinations from the

Experimental gerontology was re-presented for the first time at the Nuremberg conference. This studies the ageing process and the conditions surrounding if from a medical and psychological point

Professor F. Verzar, Director of the Institute of Experimental Gerontology in Basie and chairman of the day for this subject in Nuremberg, said that agoing was actually a failure to adapt.

This trouble affected everything right down to the cell system. It can be seen in the poor healing of skin wounds and bone fractures in old people.

In his experiments on animals, the Ulm pathologist, Professor G. Beneke, allowed

that disturbances in the formation of connective tissue caused by old age became more obvious when the cells of the connective tissue were forced to do repair

Disturbances or delays in the formation of new cells occurred relatively early in life. Professor Beneke gave several examples to support the theory that the cells of connective tissue produced false synthesised products and useless protein

in very old age.

Present observations do not provide any hopes of bringing about rejuvenation by stopping production of this useless Wilhelm Girstenbrey

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 June 1970)

Harmless drugs dangerous for the elderly

Speaking at the Gerontological Society's congress at Nuremberg, Professor G. Quadt of the pathological department of Heidelberg University said that even apparently harmless luxuries should only be taken in moderate proportions by the March.

tions by the elderly.
What was harmless for healthy people could, under circumstances, prove dangerous for the elderly and infirm, the Pro-

He mentioned the stimulant coffein as an example. In a pre-damaged brain this could lead to exhaustion and death. Continual consumption of the otherwise harmless sweetener natrium cyclamate can also cause considerable changes in a

pre-damaged brain. There was often no control over the consumption of drugs which had a weak effect and which were thus considered to be harmless.

Professor Quadt told the congress of an elderly married couple who had used a preparation against rheumatism for a long time. This had resulted in their deaths,

-The preparation had contained a hormone that was received by the skin in great quantity. Experiments on animals showed that traces of the hormone were then to be found in the brain and liver. The brain impulses of the animals were considerably changed and many died.

It is here that feelings of inferiority. exist or originate. There is then always the danger of neuroals.

Sexual failure weighs heavily on a man

the Kinsey Report states that some five per cent of fifty-year-old men are affected by difficulties concerned with poten-

Investigations in Czechoslovakia show that these complaints occur in thirty per cent of sixty-year-olds. This figure rises rapidly as age increases.

Sexual disturbances have, with few ex-

ceptions, mental origins. Mental stress leads to a change in the metabolism of hormones. The fluctuating psychosomatic relations become particular evident in the sexual sphere.

Environmental factors should not be underestimated in relation to sexual behaviour.

Dr Bentzin said that the relationship between partners should always be considered when judging the overall situa-

Deficient or lacking potency is often no more than a sympton of a general illness such as diabetes, hepatitis or arterio-

If the main complaint can be improved or cleared up completely, then potency too improves without the need for further treatment. Impotence must not therefore be equated with hormone deficiency, as happens from time to time.

L. Nitsohmann (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 June 1970)

The male climacteric is a scientific fact

and are citen car until they are quite old.

and a man in his best years lead to psychotherapeutic difficulties as similar perienced and treated differently.

The still existent images of a matron

symptoms in men and women are ex-The menopause, the preceding irre-

The formation of oestrogen, the female gular period and typical organic symptoms such as sudden spells of fever

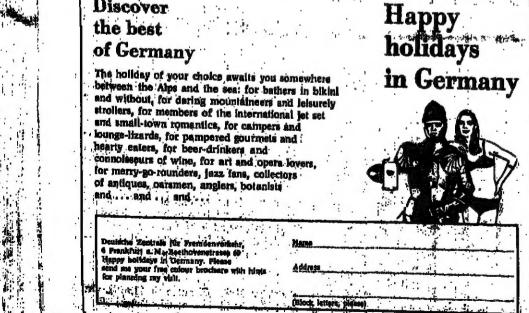
patient from the two equally dangerous courses of lightly dismissing his complaint

and overestimating it. The symptoms of the male change of life are often very unspecific. Dr Friedrich Bentzin of the medical and scientific department of the Schering company said that it was usually troubled potency that made a man go to his doctor.

Some ten per cent of all marriages in the Federal Republic are childless. In half the cases the man is the cause. But eighty per cent of these patients can be made tent by treatment with drugs.

The decisive difference between the change of life in men and in women is in this disparity between desire, and poten-Section of the section of





Increased prices remain central economic problem



The Bundestag has adjourned for the A summer recess and members of parliament are taking their holidays, but in politics there is hardly what could be called a holiday atmosphere.

The economy is running hot again and this is causing continued apprehension and tension in political and economic circles. Rising prices are unfortunately not taking a holiday - they are still hard

nomic Affairs Minister Schiller managed to postpone indefinitely the proposed tax reductions that have been delayed over and over again. (The measures in question were then reduction of the supplementary levy on income tax and the planned doubling of the tax-free allowance on

This point in the government's programme, which, it seemed from the start. could not be pushed through speedily, will probably be reconsidered, it is to be hoped, when the intentional bolstering of the general purchasing power of the pub-lic is no longer regarded as an economics

Presumably some time will elapse before this point of view is held by the makers of economic policies. If another wave of wage and salary increases engulfs us in the autumn, as the Bundesbank and other economic observers warn us, then, of course, there will be no question of tax

Quite the contrary: we may have to reckon with tax increases. These may take the form of advance payments or they may take the form of additional levies subject to a time limit.

If it were possible to give the Bundesbank precedence in the spring at the time when Karl Schiller wanted to cut the purchasing power of the man in the street with increased taxes, then this is certainly no longer possible.

The Bundesbank is taking great pains to keep credit for industry hard to get and

expensive. The flood of money from abroad, of which there was an inundation for a time in June, is running counter to

If this is the time for action to be taken then it is certainly up to the government

On the other hand the government must be granted the right to stick to its guns and not make a sudden change of policy at a stage in economic developments where it seems that a certain degree of stability is just around the corner.

It seems that the number of incoming orders is levelling out, exports are not so high and prices may be checked. The alarm signal sent out recently by the Bundesbank should not be allowed to

There are good grounds for thinking that this may be just a passing phase, a pause for breath and that the rise in prices will get going again in the autumn. If the next set of economic data points

in this direction then the government should not hesitate any longer to implement the Economic Stabilisation Act. To act purposefully involves limiting tax incentives to invest in new machinery

and plant (degressive depreciation).

It is only if there are steps taken within a company to check the boom that its employes can be expected to swallow higher taxes and smaller net incomes in favour of stable prices. Obviously the Bundesbank does not agree with this, however, since, in its last monthly report it stated that it wanted two bites of the cherry. It is to be doubted that there will be a majority in favour of this in the Bonn Coalition. It is not in vain that the

Free Democrats called for burdens to be removed from industries. In this respect things are little better in the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union camp. They may be blaming the government for its lack of action to clear up the economic mess, but their

own alternative programme is unsatis-It prescribes neither the one alternative of making depreciations more difficult nor the other - increased taxes.

If the Social Democrats wish to follow the lead given them by the Bundesbank it

is by no means certain that they can count on the support of their coalition partners. On top of this they must be prepared for attempts by the Opposition to fire a broadside in the Bundestag.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

If the Bundestag is recalled from holiday it is likely that the CDU/CSU will vaunt their tax credit notes scheme again. Of course it is a more comfortable solution to avoid enforced measures and rely on the voluntary participation of people in this country in the govern-ment's efforts to cut down the purchasing

If they carry a good rate of interest tax credit notes are an attractive porposition. But it would be over-optimistic to rate their effect on the economy too highly. If the government wants to make fiscal measures an instrument of economic pol-

power of the man in the street.

icies it must go the whole hog. Problems and hindrances looming up should not be used by the Social Democrats as an excuse for doing nothing. The Party must be clear in its own mind that the public expects the government in Bonn to control the economy and balance its books.

When prices rise substantially the govemment must do its bit by cutting government spending and if other measure fail it must check the public's spending spree by raising taxes.

Since the central government has not reduced its budget sufficiently, the Federal states are not being frugal enough and local governments are still spending too much, private expenditure has to be checked.

Many tacticians in Bonn consider that dvate demand must be cut anyway so that government expenditure can be increased substantially next year, allowing the government's social reforms programmes to be carried out.

Many tacticians in Bonn consider that private demand must be cut anyway so that government expenditure can be in-creased substantially next year, allowing the government's social reforms programmes to be carried out.

Whether they can balance their books will depend on the turn the economy

If the SPD/FDP government manages to make economies, but only as a result of a lough programme, it runs the risk of just getting the economy back on its feet again before it is voted out of power.

With coffers full presumably the CDU

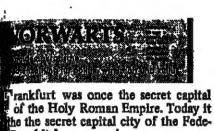
would be able to carry out a worthwhile and sensible programme in the future. In its recently drafted party programme education, science and research are high on Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Angeiger, 30 June 1970)

BUSINESS

23 July 1970 - No. 0

Frankfurt-this country's gateway to the world



look at data and facts about the city

Certainly Frankfurt must be regarded

world than many other European cities. Without doubt no other Federal

Republic city challenges Frankfurt's posi-

tion as a banking centre.

All major Federal Republic banks have

their headquarters in the city on the Main

as does the Bundesbank. The number of

other banks and finance houses with

headquarters and branches in Frankfurt

runs into hundreds and these include

which operate from Frankfurt not only

to cover Hesse or even just the Federal

Frankfurt's role is generally recognised

It is even more interesting to learn that

there is no greater inland trading centre in

Four thousand six hundred companies

representing all sectors of industry and

commerce have branches or main offices

in Frankfurt. Only Hamburg and Bremen

can claim to have a larger slice of the

Pederal Republic trading cake and that

by virtue of their ports through which

import and export goods flow.

With its vital significance in this coun-

try and Europe as a whole Frankfurt's

Not only does Frankfurt bring in more

importance in its immediate context -

Hesse - is virtually inestimable.

the Federal Republic than Frankfurt.

and quite unchallenged.

the River Main and its economic signince shows that the secrecy is only a by thin veneer. It soon becomes obvious not the balance sheet of Frankfurt's eco-

Fritz Berg, BDI President nomy stands comparison with that of the cities such as London and Paris.

Republic's economy!

Spotlight on a a banking centre of great international algnificance. Many people would go so far at to rank Frankfurt higher in the banking the BDI

DIE

in the Federal Republic is the h dosverband der Deutschen lade sround fifty branches of foreign banks (BDI) which is meeting in Hamburg

In the BDI there are more than a dozen industrial leadership groups. It range from the motor industry to de cals and from textiles to glassware. organisation has its headquarters be

The BDI was born and christeneds October 1949, Its "great" pates was the Reichsverband der Deulah dustrie, which was usually heads representatives of heavy industry at Rhine and Ruhr areas or leaders of

In 1949 the leaders of industry inated Fritz Berg, a factory-own: Altena, as their President. He miss dium-sized concern in his mountain homeland.

He managed to gain the complete. fidence of his colleagues and upon fidence of his colleagues and upon tion will serve for two more year.

In the context of delineating the sand responsibilities of industrial and responsibilities on acting at their beneficial effects on trade fairs with their beneficial effects on trade and the become in their beneficial effects on trade and the become in the stages, the Opera cial welfare and tariff polices. The series are supported by the municipal authorities as are the many museums, which in the Bundesverband der Deutsche in the Bun

The titles of the four main sector titls business management group where the emphasis is laid on the gramme of work. Firstly there are in the content of the concerning the economy. petitiveness and matters of company to the continued from page 10 icy. Then there are matters of interestructure and development, find that a tructure are development, find that a tructure are development, find that a tructure are development.

Representatives of the BDI in the price to coordinate the various efforts eral states are the extension of the committee. Bonn is the nerve central to the duty of the economy, the the BDI and from there communicate the duty of the economy, the

Branches of the BDI in Brussels, it is improve the situation with regard to don, New York and Paris help to finding the right man for the right job the information required for modern dustrial policies and keep contact the Buropean Economic Community, the most important Western inding the right man for the right job and to ensourage young people to search out continually the possibilities for further education.

Helmuth Burckhardt, a member of the nations.

annual grant of several million Marks to the University and other advanced education establishments.

Frankfurt's trade fairs, the spring and autumn fairs and the great international exhibitions such as the book fair, fur fair, Achema and the motor show are the joint efforts of the city of Frankfurt and the Pederal state of Hesse.

Even the gigantic Frankfurt airport, one of the largest in western Europe is partly supported by the municipal authorities. This is far from being a small burden, taking into account the massive expenditure recently made on a new reception hall and the work that is going on to expand the airport.

This is viewed as an investment, a longterm one that will strengthen Frankfurt and its environs in their position in the European Economic Community and in

Nor will these forward-looking plans for the city, its hinterland and the state of Hesse mean that any local industries have to make any financial sacrifices in order to benefit from Frankfurt's bustling modern airport. Frankfurt, in its attempts to attain,

maintain and deserve the title "gateway to the world" is having to pay a high price, since the cost of ambitious investments must be borne by the city. On the other hand Frankfurt will have

Republic, but sometimes large sections of Europe as well. only a share in the advantages that accrue from these investments.

Of course there are sectors of the industrial economy in which Frankfurt has a particularly large share. One Mark in



The hall used for the Frankfurt Fair

(Photos Brigitte Kleinbans)

three spent in shops in Hesse ends up in Frankfurt's cash registers.
The Frankfurter Zell, the famous shop-

ping street, enjoys one per cent of the whole retail trade turnover in the Federal Republic! This surely makes it the most successful shopping street in this country.

Compared with transport, trade and banking, industry does not seem at first to have much say in the daily life of Frankfurt. But appearances are deceptive. There are indeed greater industrial cities

though from a quantitative point of view Frankfurt is one of the greatest), but there are very few cities in the Federal Republic that can claim to export such a

high percentage of their annual product. Frankfurt's industry is centred on chem-

tronics which gives it a vital role to play, not just in the European Economic Community but all over the world as well.

Some specialised concerns export up to 75 per cent of their products. The overall export rate for Frankfurt industry is 32 per cent, whereas the national average is only 18.4 per cent.

It is this combination of trade centre. banking headquarters and transport cross-roads coupled with local industry that lives Frankfurt its special role within the European Economic Community.

Frankfurt enjoys this role and profits from it, passing on this profit to Hesse and the whole of the Federal Republic with forward-looking ideas.

New Volkswagen models remain on the secret list

The head of the board at Volkswagens, Kurt Lotz, has announced new Volkswagen models on the way. At the quietest and most matter-of-fact general meeting at Volkswagen in Wolfsburg Lotz did not specify what type of vehicles are being planned or when they will be on view.

Lotz said that a massive concern like Volkswagen with an expected turnover of 16.000 million Marks in 1970 simply could not afford to limit the number and type of vehicles on offer.

He added that Volkswagen had in the types of car and van already in production a good basis for future trading, but he felt that something new was required to provide a sound basis in years to come. Lotz pointed out that the share of the VW market now held by the famous beetle" has sunk. He said that the beginning of production on the K70 middle sized car, taken over from NSU, would be a step in the direction of increased variety in the Volkswegen range.

wagen 411. It will not have the Wankel notor. But Volkswagen are interested in the

development of the Wankel motor which they consider one of the most important developments recently in the motor industry. Work on the motor will be continued.

"We are not prepared to let other companies take over the Wankel motor. We want to be there ourselves when the great breakthrough is made with this engine, Herr Lotz said.

Herr Lotz came out strongly in favour ogy and the natural sciences, ... effects of exhaust fumes. He said that DIE WELT, 30 June 1970) these should be based on experiments at

present being conducted in the United States of America.

He underlined the interest being shown at Volkswagen for European cooperative ventures, but emphasisod that these should have an economic end in view and not just be pursued for reasons of pres-

Looking at the economic year ending 1970 Lotz confirmed that there as been a slight decline in exports on the European market, while production rates at home have continued to rise satisfactorily. Business on foreign markets remains good.

In the first six months of 1970 com-

pany turnover rose by thirteen per cent. Production went up by eight per cent.
This showed a clear levelling off of the
stormy growth rates notched up in pre-

Volkswagen are expecting growth in the region of ten per cent or more for the year 1970. (Kölnar Stadt-Antelger, 3 July 1970)

Butter for the needy

ktion Sozialbutter, the Agriculture A Ministry's scheme for reducing "the butter mountain" is to be extended, according to a spokesman for the Minis-

Needy people covered by the scheme, who are not in homes and institutions, will receive welfare money, under legisla-tion contained in the Social Welfare Act, in return for vouchers for up to one pound (500 grams) of butter every month. On each half-pound packet there will be a price reduction of 1 Mark 20 Piennigs. (Kiefer Nachrichten, 19 June 1970)

Coderal Republic industrialists are fear A excessive State interference in company policy-making decisions by means of merger controls and an extension of monopolies legislation.

Wash Bank Mark

In a recent meeting of the group affiliated, to the Bundesyerhand der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) concerned with company competitiveness which met in Hamburg prior to the BDI conference, grave concorn was expressed about the new clause monopolles planned by the Economic Affairs Ministry

Herr Schlecht of the Ministry advised heads of industry to end the phase of outright rejection of such legislation and to prepare to make some constructive suggestions for a law that would guarantee competitiveness and healthy rivalry within industry but at the same time preserve the structure of industry which is vital not just for the concerns them-

From the point of view of industry the amendment to legislation on monopolies should be restricted to making coopes, ation on the part of small and middle. sized companies easier.

BDIaimsto improve industrial and public relations

as being another step towards government dictatorship of industry.

Herr Schlecht gave the need for equili orium in policies concerning industrial competitiveness as the grounds for amend-ments to monopolics legislations.

He maintained that the strict ban on monopolies, which would only be relaxed for industrial cooperation that would lead to increased production, now required a corresponding ruling on industrial concentrations.

In 1970 alone it is reckoned that there will be around 400 mergers in this country. Preventive measures on merger con-trol should, as Schlecht put it, be confin-ed to "turnover millionalies".

Professor Kantzenbach, too, has called for more equilibrium in policies concernized companies easier.

The need for merger control is being the market economy required a clearly contested now as hotly as ever. It is seen outlined control of power, such as the

proposed amendments to monopolies le-gislation were trying to achieve.

The BDI group known as Bildungs und Forschungspolitik heute. — Gemeinschaftsaufgaben von Staat und Industrie callied for the general introduction of a tenth tribution year of career training. This BDI group is responsible for education and research as the common responsibiliof the government and of industry.

It should be possible to organise this career-training year with the help of spe-cially arranged agreements with industry. It should be possible to organise this

career-training year with the help of apecially arranged agreements with industry. This work group of the BDI stated that there is growing concern about the cleft that has opened up between the continually increasing domand for youngsters trained in the natural sciences and in technology and the stagnating or dwindling numbers of students and teachers in these fields.

these fields. The group considered it absolutely essential that there should be closer co-operation among industrialists on the

Continued on page 11 (DIE WELT, 1 July 1916

policy and legal matters as well all that a "curatorium for career training as a part of the economy" should be set up in.

the BDI and from there communication group declared, to bring in a wide-ranging are kept up on a direct line will graded education and make ready a vast

BDI presidium, himself an engineer, chaired this work group.

Kurt Lotz, VW Board Chairman

State Secretary von Heppe of the Federal Ministry for Science (and Education). announced the education and research plans at present on the government's.

Professor B. Lutz answered questions on career education and training. He is President of the Federal Institute for Career Training Research. Professor E. Ziebart dealt with ques-

tions concerning the training of young people to follow professions in technol-car design and to check the harmful

Silicate solution TECHNOLOGY

erosion

Based on silicic acid, the solution

the field are faced.

this mischief-maker.

archways were safe again.

teenth-century chamber for posterity.

Bagrat-Iso, the name under which

beaten lions now have a normal

pearance. Further erosion is imposs?

Bagrat-Iso-toughened stonework objet

the need to replace the windows is

man villa brought to light in Luxenia.

has had its stone floors treated with

trial treatment of Goethic sandstone

gures in Strasbourg Minister and a line

stone figure in Aachen Cathedral.

Equal success has been nelileved wit

The badly silted up church portal of

fifteenth-century curch in Andel on the

Moselle has also been toughered a since survived the harshest of winds

Finally, the solution has also beauty

with success in excavations of 1

400,000-year-old site in Gagny, Figure.

Later this year a major project in The saly is to benefit from Bagrat-Iso tell

ment. Roughly 660 square yards (30) square metres) of mosaic excavated by Professor Milojcic of Heidelberg United

sity department of prehistory and enhistory are to be coated with the sub-

It is also ideal for fixing leaks in dis

This would seem to indicate that the

manufacturers are right in using silicalet, which are particularly suitable for the

conservation of natural stone by virtue

Success of course depends to a w extent on the care and flair taken #

shown in treatment. The solution is ?

plied either in spray form or by imme

sion, sprays being preferable for last

The seriousness with which conserve

tion work of this kind is being taken cal

be seen from the award of a 36,000 high

Volkswagen Foundation grant to the Unit

versity of Erlangen for physical and clt

It will also be the main topic of the

year's conference of technical museum

personnel, to be held in Schlewig from

mical research on the subject.

their chemical affinity with the stone.

and filter beds and waterworks, as has the many occasions been borne out in pie;

without sustaining further dange.

solution.

In the basilica of St Gereon in Colo.

stops stone Whispering jets

SCIENCE

Tall mountains from tiny microbes grow

Suddeutsche Zeitung

Tiny microbes called phoraminiphera once built entire limestone mountain ranges in the Alps, West Asia, North Africa and elsewhere. To this day they are of importance for the world's economy as fossils indicative of crude oil deposits.

In nearly every instance prospectors are guided in their search for black gold by the presence of phoraminiphera. Even a few grammes of rock drilled from down below have a tale to tell.

A small plug of rock from a drill will contain dozens or even hundreds of often bizarre microbes on the basis of which the age and geological formation of the sample can be determined.

All over the world specialists known as micropalaeontologists work for oil companies on bore probe analysis and in many cases their work on phoraminiphera forms the very basis of meaningful pro-

Only recently has work been carried out on the biology of phoraminiphera to find out the connections between biological and geological performance, that is to say, the amassing of certain phoraminiphera to form layers of limestone hundreds of metres thick.

The oil industry, according to Royal Dutch, is now embarking on a major research venture, breeding living phoraminiphera in order to determine whether differences in shell formation occur in water of different temperature and salt

These tiny creatures only a millimetre or two in size have tiny snail-like shells, A mere difference in the thread, as it were, could provide an important clue as to the environment in which the fossil specimens flourished.

Corresponding conclusions can then be drawn from the state of fossil specimens as to the temperature and salt content of the prehistoric occans in which they formed limestone like coral forms reefs. These would also be the conditions under which petroleum came into being.

old bronze and cooper objects has been held in high esteem by collectors,

particularly in China, where antiques have

The brilliant red and green patinas of

pre-Christian bronzes have always been

considered to be proof of authenticity.

the chemical environment in which the

object was found can also be identified.

The most frequent patinas in soil penetrat-

ed by air, cuprite, copper glaze and mala-

chite, all of which take time to develop.

Analyses of this kind can now also be

the atomic lattice.

been collected for a very long time.



An enlargement of a heterostegina depressa, in actual size only two millimetres long. The organism is a single cell. (Photo: Dr. Rudolf Röttger)

This research is as yet only in its initial

Surprising results that could explain why microbes exist in such enormous numbers on the seabed that they are sufficient to build mountains have been achieved by two scientists at the University of Kiel in breeding large phoraminiphera from the Persian Gulf.

Meteor, the Federal Republic research vessel, brought a number of these gigantic microbes back from an expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1965. Their shells - and a microbe of this category is the mountain-builder - can be up to a centimetre in diameter.

These live specimens of heterostegina were bred for several years. In the process it became clear that although the microbes must gain nutrition somehow or other they flourish and breed in pure, filtrated seawater without any trace of

in sufficient amounts of warm water these lumps of protoplasm encased in a chalk shell consisting of a large number of individual chambers prosper and multiply vithout any difficulty.

Lutze and Röttger, the Kiel palaeonto-logist and zoologist, were able for the first time to observe how heterostegina breed. Unlike most microbes, which split into two, heterosteglus emit hundreds of minute lumps of plasma from their shell. These are the young, as it were. They

grow, have shells of their own and breed

Those destined to survive are always coloured greenish-brown by microscopic algae that live in the protein gel of the phoraminiphera's bodies and also mul-

The existence of these algae, which was already known, proved the key to the apparently foodless subsistence of the

They live in symbiosis with the algae, which live and multiply within the phoraminiphera but also serve as their hosts' food. The phoraminiphera cat part of the

Zoologist Röttger indentified vestiges algae in the exrets of the heterostegina, so proving the point.

What is more, the phoraminiphera starve if the algae that live inside them stop working and no longer breed. Like all plants, algae draw nourisliment from sunlight, water and the nutritious salts of seawater and the new substance formed enables them to multiply.

If the host phoraminiphera are put into complete darkness the algae cease to perform and the host animals cease to grow, it was proved in Kiel.

This symbiosis thus explains how large phoraminiphera manage to live and grow without any evident source of nutrition. Their food is created in their own protoplasm from sunlight and sea salt by para-

Which only goes to show that even at this low level of development biological processes can be extremely subtle.

The laboratory heterostegina live in tiny glass bowls in an oven. Every effort is undertaken to make them feel at home but the ideal conditions have yet to be

The temperature of the water in which they live is 24 degrees centigrade, the same as on the bed of the Persian Gulf, yet many of them breed only slowly and others even sustain shell defects.

A comprehensive programme of experiments is under way to this happens. Sterilised seawater is used, the temperature changed, the water kept in motion and so on, all with the aim of finding out what are the right biological conditions for the microbes.

phera are able to amass in such numbers on the seabed that in certain circumstances they can form entire limestone

ing the raw materials needed by the algae on which the phoraminiphera live.

Harold Steinert (Suddeutsche Zeitung, 24 June 1970) The villain of the piece is raine; ontaining oxygen, carbonic acid and newcomer — hydrogen sulphide. It and its reserves cannot be exploited and both chemically and, in conjunction:

heat and frest machinistics.

heat and frost, mechanically, h ; What is more, there can be no doubt course of time not even the took; whatsoever that the number of people stone can withstand the depredations who have come to this conclusion within the ranks of industry is steadily growing.

The new anti-corrosive has alressive Lufthansa are a case in point, being in cessfully been used to treat any nucleof objects at home and abroad A states, for instance, been put to the cross of ensuring in the interest of clean air that the black clouds of smoke trailing behind their Boeing 7.27s and 737s disappear.

Engines are to be refitted. At a cost of

and thundering

locomotives

RHEIN NECKAR-ZEITUNG

Engines are to be refitted. At a cost of After treatment the stone was sole 3.4 million Marks 180 engines are to be that it hardly reacted to chisel blows & fitted with 1,620 new combustion chambers over the next three years.

MAN, the engineering concern, are in solution is marketed, proved particular the process of making a similarly volunuseful in preserving the stone lions t tary contribution to the struggle against decorate the portal of Philippsruh can noise and air pollution with their "whisp-Hanau, near Frankfurt. The once weath ering jet" project.

In conjunction with major engine manufacturers, such as Rolls Royce and

General Electric, MAN are working on the development of new and more silent engines for international flight systems.

Whispering jet is no exaggeration, MAN claim. Aircraft and locomotives fitted with the new devices are, they maintain, no more noisy than traffic at a busy

The Stirling engine, which the firm is developing alongside electric-powered omnibuses and turbines for commercial vehicles, also promises to be out of the ordinary - not only free from noxious exhaust fumes but also noise-free.

Exhaust- and noise-free omnibuses are already undergoing trials in Munich and Koblenz and a trial turbine-powered lorry is also on the road.

Lufthansa and MAN are by no means the only firms to have grasped the initiarespect of environmental protection. In a brochure recently published by a nature conservation association and entitled "What is Industry Doing?" 53 firms are named for their activities in combatting air and water pollution.

Air cleanliness costs

The expenditure involved ranges from the 22,000 Marks invested by Deutsche Maizena in soundproofing, and a leather factory's 290,000-Mark sewage plant to the thirty million Marks a year spent by Bayer Chemicals on atmospheric hygiene and the 55 million Marks set aside by Hibernia for keeping the air around their power station clean.

All these contributions have been voluntary and will, it is hoped, set other firms an example.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 24 June 1970)

World's largest motorised crane in Munich

Incrowned world champion weight-lifter is one of the epithets that have been used to describe an item of con-Struction equipment that has just started work on Munich's Oberwiesenfeld Olympic site.

The world's largest motorised crane has started work on laying the concrete steps of the Olympic stadium terraces and will also be used to erect the main masts of the marquee roof. The crane can lift up to 500 tons.

The erection of the crane represented a decisive step forward in construction work on the Olympic site. The positioning of the terrace steps, involving a total weight of 10,000 tons plus, is one of the trickiest constructional details.

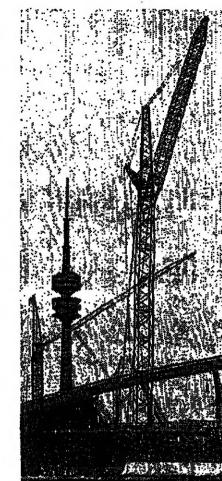
Individual prefabricated concrete sections are up to 59 feet (18 metres) long and fourteen tons in weight. The further along the jib the load is suspended the less weight the crane can carry, a spokesman for Paul Rosenkranz, the suppliers, commented

This is why a crane capable of lifting 500 tons is needed for loads of only ourteen tons.

In assembling the stadium the crane will operate from three sites outside the future building using a jib 407 feet (124 metres) long. This will take until 24 August, according to the schedules, after which the crane will be used to erect the four main masts of the marquee roofing.

The main masts will be up to 278 feet (85 metres) tall and consist of individual

sections weighing up to seventy tons.
Without jibs the crane itself weighs



(Photo: Fritz Neuwirth)

eighty tons. The vehicle is 59 feet (18 metres) long, ten feet (three metres) wide and, erected to its maximum height, 556 feet (160 metres) in height – taller than Cologne cathedral.

The propulsion section of the crane is based on four axles and twelve wheels, the trailer has six axles and twelve wheels.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 July 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung für deutschland

One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of eyeryone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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As every patina consists of chemically different minerals with characteristics of their own a perfected X-ray procedure can now be employed to provide exact data on the microcrystalline structure of identified as such. The mineral formation of a patina from

Patina analysis uncovers

forgeries

are similar.



No matter how beautiful the green, a patina need not be a guarantee of authenticity but forgeries can now easily be

It has also been discovered that the patinas on pure cooper, common bronze

Alloy chemistry thus makes it possible to shed light on the prehistory and storage conditions of cooper and bronze objects by means of analysis of their patina and at the same time provides a sure used to detect forgeries, according to Dr Otto of Berlin. Copper nitrate patinas, (STUTTGARTER ZETTUNG, 30 June 1970)

which have a special crystal formation on

fied without the slightest difficulty.

So the reason why certain phoraminirock formations is simple enough.

Indirectly they subsist on the light and seawater around them, the water contain-

to 12 September. (RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 20 June 1978

OUR WORLD

Youth airs views on the theme of youth and sex

Shaking her long, blonde hair down her neck, Jutta, 16, said; "Let's begin with an example." She then went on to tell how she asked to share a room with Christa, Manfred and Luidger in the Altenburg hostel that is run by the central organisation for the Catholic youth movement in this country with its headquarters

in Cologne.

She said she would do this, "because we do not know each other and this will extend the scope of our discussion."

This wish was declined. With a mischieyous laugh she continued that it would only have been permitted for one boy and two girls to go into the room to-gether. Jutta then asked rhetorically if the lady at the reception desk doubted

the potency of one of the boys. The audience laughed. The occasion was the 37th conference of the central association of youth clubs in this country. There were 61 delegates present from 16 youth associations and eleven state youth associations. They represented four million young people between the ages of ten and 25. The conference chose to discuss the relationship of youth organi-

sations to sexuality. The first to speak were four young people between the ages of 16 and 20. The average age of the delegates was 35, their political inclinations extended from the left to the extreme right, from open air clubs to associations interested in youth in the German Democratic Repu-

The next example came from Luidger, house-steward at a youth hostel that boasted a discotheque. He told of how a young boy was thrown out because he had taken a girl to a room and was caught petting lying on her maxicoat stretched out on the floor.

Youth organisations consider themselves to be the extension of parental authority but in so doing they come into conflict with the law.

Luidger said: "Parents take the view he can go there it's Catholic." Jutta commented: "In many organisations we are just the pawns used by people who make youth a profession."

The four young critics concentrated their comments on youth leaders, parents, organisations, society, moral standards in general and in particular. The girls attitudes vaccilated between the flirta-

Later Jutta expressed her disappoint had for thirty years been associated with ment that the "reactionary members of youth expressed the view that, "young



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Mid-week travel

the conference" had not spoken up more.

young people "through permissiveness would be disappointed." They criticised

Christa, 20, a girl who claimed that

masturbation was pleasant but that sleep-

ing with some one was better, maintaine

that young people who had had sexual experience with another were "wonderfully uninhibited" This brought forth only

Dr Bernhard Korte, a psycho-therapist

from Cologne, spoke of the dangers of expecting fulfilment from the current attitudes of sexual permissiveness. The

doctor warned of a new sexual fetishism.

Most of the delegates were delighted obviously with what was said at the con-

ference from the platform. They were

amused, some were dazed and just a little

frightened by the conflict of ideas that

One boy who preferred to conceal the

organisation from which he came said

when it came to the lunch break: "This

theme does not affect me very much. We

are always being urged to be pure in thought, word and deed."

Quite a few grudgingly approved of many of the "progressive views" that were presented. A fifty-year-old man who

was presented

hesitant reactions from the audience.

and a rejection of ancient taboos.

A campaign has just been started by the Federal Republic Railways to encourage travellers to make their journeys mid-week and so avoid rush periods. Stewardesses distribute lottery tickets to passengess travelling on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Every twentieth wins a cash prize,

> people should only have sexual intercourse together when it is intended to

The two young men maintained an interest only in the facts. They said that One man from a youth organisation said: "We are go-ahead and are all for young people having these matters exgroup leaders, people with old hat ideas who tried to solve the problems of growplained to them." He added: "But organiing up by suggesting that they took a cold shower and did plenty of sport.

Jutta made an appeal for mixed sleeping accommodation among young people sations must remain unsullied. Even adults cannot do all the things they would

This spokesman claimed that mixed groups would soon bring about complete chaos. He said: "The Devil has got to be recognised if any kind of order is want-

A psychologist, who came down for communal dormitories the parents re-

with the crises that occur during puber-

ual matters and communal sleeping ac-commodation, spoke of the silence of parents, doctors and psychologists in

No conclusions were reached such as, for instance, suggesting amendments to delegates had left the conference and gone home.

These who remained behind took con-

Dr Martin Goldstein, from the Düsseldorf Protestant centre that is concerned with educational problems said: "The delegates had been talking about the theme about a dozen years too late,"

Marianne Quoirin (Frankfurier Rundschau, 27 June 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE

Political women

orking women in the Federal public are overwhelmingly of view that they should have far m Institute in Bad Godesberg.

came out for greater female influence ther.

present influence women had in poly seems still to be in this present influence women had in poly culties, primarily financial. Not that this Fifteen per cent of those questy said that they discussed policial may immediate consideration is that the sport "frequently" and 55 per cent answer from time to time". Most held to winner came from the Schlenderhan conversations with their husbands with the laws and however I converse the women to the schlenderhan the laws and the school of the seems at in the definition of the seems at in the se conversations with their husband;

Most of the women questioned wi however, that women should take pure er interest in social welfare, hearing educational matters.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 25 June 19)

irgitta Wolf from Murnau has wife Dan open letter to the Ministra Justice protesting at the manner in the sentences are imposed.

Birgitta Wolf has earned a name herself as "The Prisoners' Angel". More than 100 other persons minent in public life, including union professors, judges, lawyers, doctors writers, have signed the letter along birgitta Wold, expressing their solida

with her views. The letter demands that a pike should have the right to be informed matters outside prison and that hetal have the opportunity to maintail family and continue his marriage in prison, following the systems pacif in Scandinavian countries.

A plea is made for special attention prisoners suffering from metal disords According to Brigitta Wolf a mosti portant point in the treatment of pieters must include consideration of radio litating them when they have served in sentences. She maintains that it is the from the State.

Modish men

Men's equal rights to dress father ably have been established, according to a statement made by a ready-made clothes and neckties manufacturer

During the seventies, the manufactural claimed, men's clothes would be of Punch, Röttgen stables' Uwe, Röttgen stables' Tune, Röttgen stables' Uwe, Röttgen stables' Nurier, Frau G. Fischer's Jodler dress experts in various parts of Europe the fashion pacemakers have decided on the start Alpenkönig was placed to world the Romantic Lock' for many During the seventies, the manufacter tic Look" for men-

Design designed to shock will no

be taboo. (NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 26 fune

Female flyers

For the second time the female pit association met at the flying field Varrelbusch, Oldenburg. Twenty women holding a private pilot's lice

turned up. There are 51 women in all who members of the association. Altogether this country there are 279 women have a pilot's licence.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 25 June

SPORT

Hamburg Derby and Kiel regatta

influence on political affairs than the last dust-dry weather for weeks have had until now, according to 10 the turf was in tip-top condition for tionnaire that was drawn up the 101st German Derby in Horn, Hamnstitute in Bad Godesberg.

The results of the survey showed the track and it did not look as though 47 per cent of the women questing the Tote was doing runaway business

Horse-racing in this country, and with Only 36 per cent were content with It the Derby, seems still to be in diffi-

> stables. It was not, however, Lombard, the favourite, but Alpenkönig, ridden by Peter Kienzler, by no means an outsider in informed circles.

entered, came in sixteenth and last. It never really got going.

Prisoner rehabilitation The start proved problematic. For some reason the starting-boxes opened suddenly with three horses still to be led into the waiting boxes. A false start, of course.

Some horses could only be brought to rein after 100 yards or a furlong, and Lombard galloped nearly the full length of the straight and past the stands. He had covered nearly a fifth of the

come before jockey Fritz Drechsler could stop him and two stableboys brought him to a halt.

This useless gallop probably used up the ounces of energy that Lombard lacked in the finish. "After the false start he

was a bundle of nerves," Fritz Drechsler

later commented. No one knows why the starting boxes suddenly flew open. Starter von der Groeben stated clearly that he had not pressed the button. In the event it took a further twenty minutes before the sixteen horses could be sent over the classic distance of one mile four furlongs (2,400 metres).

Lombard went into the lead. There was the usual tactical jockeying for position. But Fritz Drechsler and Peter Kienzler

kept their eyes open. In the final bend it was obvious that tial that efforts be made to offer a Alpenkönig would make the running and prisoners every assistance to with this was how they passed the finishing-everyday life and work and that this was how they passed the finishing-post. Alpenkönig first, a length and a assistance should not appear to be the quarter ahead of Lombard, second, foliate. Sowed by the Grasenberg stables' Favorit, ridden by English jockey Lindley.
Then came: Röttgen stables' Steward,

Zoppenbroich stud's Oktavio (tipped the swourite by most students of form), F. Ostermann's Bassano, the Hase stables' König Artus, the Graubunden stables' Brandy, the Hegwald stables' Willy, Fräuin A. Eichmann's Segnes, Asta stables' Ankermast, Frau H. Lassen and H. Wulff's

placed to well that Peter Ki By autumn this year the usual go lake it easy, preferring instead to let the men wear will be replaced by colors bare have his head. Regardless whether garments, colourful coats, skirts and my or not he was disobeying instructions in



Just past the winning post - the winner Alpenkönig, second Lombard and third Favorit, at the Hamburg Derby

decision, winning his first Derby at the age

He was delighted. Everyone involved in a Derby win is delighted, and there were several hundred, if not thousands of people who had bet a Mark or two on Alpenkönig. The Tote paid out 25:10 for a win and 47, 23 and 39:10 for an accumulator on the first three.

Peter Kienzler's delight was Fritz Drechsler's dismay. Drechsler, at 46 Schlenderhan's senior jockey, has never yet won a German Derby and has never been so near doing so as on this occasion.

Gabrielle von Oppenheim, owner of the stud, sympathised with Drechsler. "The unfortunate false start made mincemeat of Lombard," she commented.

But luck was still on her side. "To win both the hundredth and the 101st Derby is more than we could have hoped for, the businesslike Baroness noted after the presentation ceremony, at which Alpenkönig was spared the procedure of having a wreath festooned around him.

The win was not, of course, a matter of luck, which is hardly to be expected when cash prizes amounting to 124,000 Marks (including 25,000 for the second, 15,000 for the third and 10,000 for the fourth) are at stake.

Despite the glorious uncertainty of the turf Alpenkönig is a first-rate racehorse, witness a time of 2 minutes 32.2 seconds over the distance in hot and sultry weather.

Schlenderhan stable manager Ewald zu Meyer-Ditte proved to have been right in opposing the sale of Alpenkönig last March, when an American offered 175,000 Marks for the brown stallion sired by Tamerlane out of Alpenierche. Alpenkönig is now worth more.

The Derby lasted all of two and a half minutes. On the fifth day of Kiel regatta the Flying Dutchmen covered a triangular course in two hours and fifteen minutes with the aid of a force five breeze that

this fastest race was won by Uli Libor of Hamburg, who won Olympic silver in his so doing he certainly made the right Flying Dutchman at Acapulco and is, fourth victory in an Olympic boat class.

insofar as comparisons can be made in yachting with its many categories, this country's best yachtman today. With one fourth place as his worst showing Libor was one of three Federal Republic Kiel regatta winners in the six Olympic

The other two were Claus Böge of Hamburg in the Dragon class and Willi Kuhweide, representing a club from Wannsee, Berlin, in the Finn Dinghy.

For those who may be interested, Uli Libor deals in yachting equipment, Claus Böge is a dentist and Willi Kuhwelde is a Lusthansa co-pilot. All are unquestionably first-rate yachtmen.

Following his Olympic gold at Tokyo in 1964 Willi Kuhweide was, for a while, as popular as a football ace. He then had form trouble, experimented with a new boat and is now heading back towards Olympic form having bought back his old dinghy, built in 1962.

He was not sure of victory until the most spectacular of the 43 objections lodged during this year's Kiel regatta had been dealt with.

A minesweeper in use as an escort vessel got in the way of the leading group of Finn Dinghies just short of the finish of the final event.

The watch was evidently not on the look out, or at best gazing in the other direction, for it was not until the yachts were in hailing distance that the pirate yells of the yachtsmen gained attention.

The organisers had twice tried in vain to contact the minesweeper by radio and when it finally weighed anchor the swell pushed a number of dinghies fifteen to twenty yards to one side, amongst them Kuhweide's Darling.

The adjudicators annulled the race, leaving the overall rating as it had been the evening before. At this juncture mention should be made of a man whose judge-ment is held in the highest esteem by yachtsmen, Dr Heucke, a Berlin solicitor who has been chief adjudicator at Kiel for

Heucke is impartiality and modesty in person. If only sport in this country had more officials of his calibre it would be free from most of its present difficulties and no one would be able to talk in terms As on the other four days of the regatta of machinations behind closed doors.

Eckart Wagner, the best German Star helmsman, overestimated the speed of a Flying Dutchman, rammed it and had to drop out of the final race.

Yet he still came second in the overall rating after Albrechtsson of Sweden. A Frenchman and another Swede won in the two catogories that are to included in the Olympic programme for the first time

Von Gruencwaldt of Sweden won the Soling class, as he did last year, and Troupet of France headed the list in the Tempest category.

Both, characteristically enough, were

successful yawl helmsmen at one stage, just as the second in the Tempest class, Valentin Mankin of Russia, had won gold at Acapulco in the Finn Dinghy.

Races took place on four courses. No. 2 saw some of the most interesting action and was also clockwise, as steward Dr Pochhammer pointed out to Nigel Hacking of England, general secretary of the International Violet Racing Union. who had been intrigued by the idea, never having seen a clockwise regatta race before, as he said.

No. 2 was the course used by Flying Dutchmen and 505s, extremely light-weight and extremely fast boats here sailing on the open sea, whereas Finn Dinghles, one-man yawls, stayed inshore.

The Tempests and Stars also used this course, starting in order of potential speed. On the final day, in a stiff breeze, the times clocked by the fastest boats were about two hours 25 minutes for Flying Dutchmen, 2 hours 31 minutes for 505s, 2 hours 35 minutes for Tempests

and 2 hours 45 minutes for Solings.
What, Chief Steward Otto Schlenzka was rhetorically asked, had worried him most? Schlenzka, who is to direct the organisation of the Olympic sailing events 1972, promptly answered:

After the first few days of sporadic calm the bay had behaved at its best and bome out its reputation of being the largest and finest regatta area in the country in which both tiny yawls and large yachts are equally at home.

The flags of 22 nations flew in the old

Olympic harbour and the new harbour at An occurrence that did not call for made the regatta both a top-flight interadjudication probably cost this country a national event and a mass sport festival.

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Divorcees more marriage-minded than bachelors and spinsters

nyone who has a taste for mar-riage is not likely to be put off, even if he or she has been through a divorce, according to a survey conducted by the Federal Republic Institute for the Scien-

tific Selection of Marriage Partners.

A report published in Munich by the Institute after this survey states that divorced men and women are more likely to go to the altar (or registry office) again

than single contemporaries.
Up until now it had been thought that society tended to discriminate against divorcees with the result that it was difficult for them to find another partner. But according to statistics published for 1969 for the Federal Republic 62 per

cent of unmarried 35-year-olds take the

plunge, but as many as 95 per cent of divorcees of the same age try marriage

cent of spinsters find the man of their dreams, whereas 65 per cent of women who have been through it all before decide to go through it all again!

According to the report these statistics riage important in life.

married life and they often have the secret of how mistakes can be avoided in their second marriage.

Among 35-year-old women only 32 per

imply that divorcees do tend to be people who consider the home, family and mar-They already know the advantages of

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 26 June 1970)

like to do,'

more group associations with girls, brought the first balancing element into the discussions. He said: "It must be understood that parents when they hear of young people sleeping in communal camping accommodation they usually think in terms of orges, from which they must save their daughters. But when we explain that the girls can choose to sleep in girls' or

One leader of a denominational youth group said: "The main problem a youth ader has to face is that demanding youth has so often not come to terms

The average age of the youth leaders in many organisations is between 16 and 17. Open air organisations, the young so-cialists (Falken) and the *Pfadfinder* organisations which include instruction in sex-

The major division between organisa-tions and groups came up when there was talk of free love. The view was presented that after ten o'clock at night mixed association in dormitories was forbidden "because opportunity makes a thief." In most official quarters discussion of these

problems is avoided. the penal code as the various paragraphs concern youth, because too many of the

solation from the conference chairman's observation that too many of the people involved had been too frivolous.